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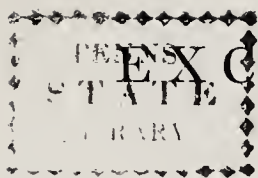


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EXCURSIONS

IN

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

ALGIERS AND TUNIS.

BY

MAJOR SIR GRENVILLE T. TEMPLE, BART.

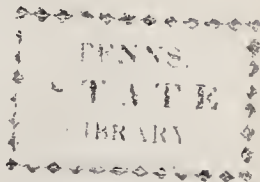
navibus atque

Quadrigris petimus bene vivere :

HOR. EP.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.



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EXCURSIONS

IN

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

CHAPTER I.

Tour of the Dakhul—Boo-kurneen—A Saint's exploits—
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Faradees—Compulsory labour—Hammamet—Nabel el
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—The Wady Ekseef—Clypea—Napoleon not dead—
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—Return to Tunis.

ON the 30th of November, accompanied only
by Mahmood and Feraj, I started on horse-
back to make the tour of the Dakhul, that
large tongue of land, which commencing at Ham-

mamet, extends to Cape Bon, or Ras Addar. Leaving the village of Rhades, *Ades*, a little to the left, I crossed the position occupied by Hanno, when he was defeated by Regulus, in the first Punic war, and then arrived at the Mileean, *مليان*, *Catada*. Over this river, is a stone bridge of five arches, built in 1749, and a little above it are the remains of an ancient one. On the right was the pretty village of Boornah; and in front a projecting spur of the mountain of Boo-kurneen, *ابوقرنين*, “father of two horns,” so called from its two peaks, which, from certain points of view, give it a great resemblance to Vesuvius and Somma. This part of the mountain, which advances to within a very short distance of the sea, has a fissure in its rocky sides, extending through the breadth, from the summit to nearly the base, and near the top a circular hole, which perforates the rock; both of these are said by devout Moors to have been produced by one of their great saints, the one by a cut from his sabre, the other by a pistol ball. The story was wild

and full of Oriental imagery, and moreover, exceedingly well told; with a full conviction on the part of the narrator, that what he was relating was to the full as much entitled to credit as any part of the holy Koran itself. It was unfortunately at the same time too *lengthy* to be here transcribed; for it occupied very nearly two hours of our march through the deep and stiff mud we were with great efforts wading through. Round this point is Hammam 'l Enf, حمام الأنف, “the baths of the nose;” not so named from the waters being peculiarly beneficial to that part of the face, but from the form of the adjoining headland.

These mineral waters, and still more so, those at Hammam Ghorbus, are famous for curing rheumatism, and long established and obstinate syphilitic cases.

Maxula prates probably occupied this situation, but no remains of it are extant. It must also have been not far from this, that the battle between the advanced guard of Belisarius and a corps of Vandals under Ammatas,

was fought in 533, in which the latter were defeated. The reason for my fixing it here, is, that Procopius mentions its having been fought at Decimus, a place situated in a narrow defile, ten miles from Carthage, on the road from Susa. The affair in itself was very trifling, but its result was the opening of the gates of Carthage to the Imperial general. We may here observe, that during the lower empire, the names of places underwent an almost total change; a circumstance which greatly embarrasses the geographer; for many towns are mentioned by writers of this period, by names, which, given at the moment, were scarcely remembered the following year.

Hamman 'l Enf consists, at present, only of a palæe belonging to the Bey, and some mineral baths attached to it. Beyond this is Jebel Muhtar, where exist quarries of a coarse sort of marble, in one of which eaves the illustrious and beautiful Dido surrendered her charms to the embraces of the pious Æneas. Having crossed the Wad es-Sultan, we reached

Suleyman, situated in an extensive and low plain, and took up our quarters with a friend of mine, Hajji Muhammed Mustawi. I am not inclined to suppose that Suleyman occupies the site of any ancient town, though several persons have stated that here stood *Nepheris*; but this cannot be the case; at least, if we rely upon Strabo, who says, Νέφεριν πόλιν δ'έρνυνην ἐπὶ πέτρας ῥκισμένην. It probably, therefore, stood on the heights near the quarries. Suleyman itself was founded by the Moors on their return from Spain, and many of the inhabitants still retain Spanish names, though all other traces of the language have long since passed away. This town was formerly walled, and contained, before the great plague, a population of twenty thousand souls, now reduced to only four thousand, and a fourth of the houses are in ruins. The interior of the principal mosque is supported by many columns, probably ancient, and under the arcade of the sook, is the fragment of a Latin inscription. On the following morning we rode south-south-east, over a plain,

enclosed, for a considerable way round the town, by gardens and plantations of the olive, divided from each other by thick hedges of the opuntia. In the lanes we saw three wolves, and a great number of hares. Continuing along the plain, we passed through Unianu, leaving Tubbernuk, *Tubericenta*, on the mountains to the right, and then ascended a ridge of heights, from which we beheld in front, a large level plain extending below us to the sea shore, which stretched along as far as the headland of Misteer, and looking back we plainly distinguished Suleyman, the bay, Carthage, and Ghar el Milah. It was probably from this spot. (the *τοπος ορεινος* of Diodorus,) that Agathocles saw both *Adrumetum*, which his forces were besieging, and Carthage, and lighted those fires which proved so beneficial to his cause; for the garrison of *Adrumetum* thinking that they were lighted by a strong reinforcement for the besiegers, surrendered the town, and the Carthaginians, who were about to besiege *Tunes*, retired within their own walls, imagining that the Sicilian monarch was marching

down with his army, to cut off their communication with the capital. On the right of the road the declivity was intersected by a number of wild ravines, and the country was covered with a thick growth of heath, mastic, oleander, and a variety of other shrubs, from the midst of which occasionally rose the curling blue smoke from the tents of Arabs. The view in this direction was bounded by the mountains of the Zaghwan and of Zhuggar. We descended by a road to Hammamet, حمامة, passing by the ruins of an aqueduct, and the foundations of several buildings. The effect of the moonlight on the white sands of the sea-shore gave to it quite the appearance of snow. I slept at a fondook outside the gates; but the authorities of the town came and called upon me, and sent us a good supper.

Next morning, 1st of January, 1833, (the 9th of Shaban, 1248,) accompanied by Sheikh Omar, I rode to the Kazr el Menarah, قصر المنارة "tower of the light-house," about eight miles down the coast, passing by several ancient foundations, perhaps those of *Putput*. This me-

narah, or mausoleum of Emilius, as it may be called, from one of the inscriptions* which formerly were to be seen on little altars on its summit, is a round tower, resting on a square base, and much resembles the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, near Rome, and the Plautian monument near Tivoli. The height of the base is six feet; that of the tower is twenty-nine feet nine inches, and its diameter forty-five. It contains a chamber in its centre, but its vaulted roof has fallen in, and the outward facing of stone, and the inscriptions, have been carried away. Beyond this, on the hillock of Zehloom, are a few traces of a former town or village, and near it is a lake, or sibkah, which in this direction constituted the frontier between Zeugitania and Byzacium. On the side of the mountain is Faradees, *Aphrodisium*, the Grasse of the lower empire, where the Vandal kings had a country palace, called Paradise, which

* Shaw mentions three of these :

L. EMILIO.

AFRICANO.

AVVNCVLO.

C. SVELLIO.

FONTIANO.

PATRVELI.

VITELLIO.

QVARTO.

PATR.

was occupied by Belisarius, during his advance upon Carthage from *Caput Vada*. On my return, I rode east-north-east across the fields to Kazr ez-zeit, قصر الزيت, “castle of oil,” probably the ancient *Siagul*. On my way to it, I came upon at least fifty ploughs, all working in a close line for the Kaeed; for the peasants are obliged to cultivate his land, and to reap his harvest, without receiving any pay for so doing. They complain very much of the devastation committed by the wild boars, that at night descend in large herds from the mountains, and root up every thing.

Kazr ez-zeit is the ruin of a large stone building defended on one side by a ditch; parts of it may perhaps be Roman, but the rest is Arab or Saracenic. One of the rooms was a bath, and the tubes or tunnels for the admission of hot water or steam are still seen. I did not observe any ruins nearer to it than those I had passed on the previous evening.

Hammamet contains four thousand inhabitants, and is the capital of a district with a

population of fifteen thousand, and is certainly the cleanest and neatest town of any in the Regency. The Kazbah, which I visited, and which at a distance has an imposing appearance, is but a weak shell, with a few small cannon and a garrison of twenty men. On the sea side, I remarked some remains of an ancient pier. Hammamet was the ancient *Civitas Siagitana*, as is proved from some inscriptions — which were found here, and were not brought from Kazrez-zeit, as some have supposed.

Of these the following was one :

VICTORIAE. ARMENIACAE. PARTHICAE. MEDICAE. AVGVSTORVM. A. SACRVM. CIVITAS. SIAGITANA DD. PP.

A second ran thus :

ET. PRO. SENATV. POPVLOQVE. SIAGITANO. CELLER. IMILCONIS. GVILISSAE. F. SVFFES.

There was a third, concluding with the words

CIVITAS. SIAGITANORVM. DD. PP.

—but none of them at present exist, at least not at Hammamet.

In the evening, accompanied by the Sheikh, who had been extremely attentive to me, I rode on to Nabel, distant eight miles, and one mile from the sea. Here I remained the whole of the next day, to allow Mahmood to recover from a severe attack of fever, and employed my time, notwithstanding a heavy rain, in examining the few remains of *Neapolis*, distant about a short mile. This place is called Nabel el kadeem, نابل القديم, or “ancient Nabel;” it lies between the road and the sea, and is flanked on the east by the Wady Sahyre, and the marabet of Sidi Suleyman, and on the west by the marabet of Sidi Mahraz, where is seen part of a mosaic pavement; near the Wady ez-zoghire is another remnant. In a stable I found six inscriptions, but two of them were nearly illegible; (see Appendix, Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7;) in the town is another, (No. 3.)

I shall here relate a little circumstance which speaks highly in favour of the Moorish character. On our arrival the evening before, we rode up to the Sheikh's house, but found it shut, and the owner absent. Asking a man who was

passing, if he knew where the chief was, he answered that he did not, but could find the key of his house—saying which, he introduced his hand into a hole and drawing it out, gave it up to us, by means of which we immediately took possession of the interior. I am afraid it would prove rather a dangerous experiment were we to impart to our neighbours in England the secret of where the house key is concealed. I found Mahmood wrapped up, head and all, in two large sefsars and three bernooses: how he escaped suffocation is really surprising, but that he did so, he afforded me repeated proofs, giving me momentary information of his existence, by continual groaning out from under the incumbent mass of clothes, “ *Ya Rubbi! O Lord! Ya resool Ullah! O prophet of God!*” Having sent for a barber to shave me, I was surprised at the many thanks and blessings he showered on me when I gave him a few karoobs; this was afterwards explained, by telling me that the usual price paid on these occasions was *one egg*.

On the 3rd I continued my route, passing

through Dar Shaban and Beni Khiar, between which and the sea are traces of ruins, and some quarries containing vaulted chambers with stone seats, and preserving in some places the pink colour with which they had originally been painted.

At Mahmoor, the next village, as well as at Beni Khiar, we were nearly pulled off our horses by the chiefs, who insisted on our dining with them. On the hills to the left I perceived a large village called Soomha, and soon after arrived at Kurba, *Curubis*, where I stopped for the night. This town contains a few remains of antiquity, such as vaults, columns, conduits, and cisterns; near one of which I found an inscription, (See Appendix No. 8,) and in another place the fragments of two others. An aqueduct supplied *Curubis* with water from the hills to the north west, two arches of which still remain perfect, about three miles from the town, and the foundations of the other supports of the arches are traced throughout, even in the bed of the stream called Wady Kurba, where they appear to have been

mistaken by Shaw for the remains of a bridge. To the south-west, close to the marabet of Sidi Ezdhadi, are the quarries from which were taken the materials for building the town. Whilst I was searching the bed of the river for the remains of the bridge which was supposed to have existed here, I observed the Sheikh of the town, a very worthy and civil personage, to be excessively fidgety, and continually asking Mahmood a variety of questions, which I at first imagined to be inquiries merely as to when it might reasonably be expected I should return to the house; for I thought it probable that he did not much relish being kept out in a violent rain, which was then falling upon us; but his anxiety originated in a much more important cause: he thought that I was taking a survey of the river, preparatory to entering it at the head of several line-of-battle ships, for the purpose of conquering the country. To exculpate myself from the charge of having entertained any such ambitious views, I think it necessary to state that this river is in summer perfectly dry, and that in winter, after very

heavy rains, it may possibly conduct to the sea a body of water, varying from two to two feet and a half in depth.—During the day I shot an ichneumon, called by the Arabs نمس, and sometimes, زقراق. Our quarters this night were not remarkably comfortable, for all the doors and windows having been removed for the purpose of being repaired, the room admitted both rain and wind; our bernooses were moreover quite wet from the day's rain.

Next morning we proceeded towards Kli-biah, and in an hour and a half reached the ruins of a castle on the right bank of the Wady Sersahd, and close to the marabet of Sidi Othman Haddad; and in an hour more came upon the remains of a still more extensive one, situated near the mouth of the Wady Lebna, not far from the marabet of Sidi Maalem el Hasiad. We were obliged to ascend this stream about two miles before we could find a ford. Passing through the village of Menzel Etneen, we came to the Wady Ekseef, but its torrent was so deep and rapid, that I deemed it prudent to ride out into the sea, and take ad-

vantage of a bar, which I imagined, from the vast quantities of mud and sand with which its waters were charged, the river must have formed at its mouth, and this, in fact, proved to be the case ; but still the sea rose to the rider's knee, and every surf washed completely over him. That the river was not then fordable was proved by the bodies of two camels on the opposite side, who had just before been drowned in attempting to cross it.

This is the river where Masinissa was supposed to have perished ; and the plains before it, those where his escort, with the exception of four men, was cut to pieces. In order to show how desperate the fortunes of this famous man were at one time, I shall repeat what Livy says respecting this affair. Masinissa having been defeated by Syphax, and taken refuge in the *Mons Balbus*, Bocchar was sent, (204 B.C.) with two thousand cavalry and four thousand infantry, to dislodge him from thence. Another action took place, in which Masinissa was again routed, and he escaped from the carnage with

only fifty followers ; with these he was, however, overtaken in the plains to the south of the Wady Ekseef, and all, with the exception of himself and four soldiers who fled, were put to the sword. A large river lay in the way of the fugitives, into which they plunged their horses without hesitation, being pressed by greater danger from behind. Hurried away by the current, they were carried down obliquely, and two of them sinking in the stream in the sight of the enemy, Masinissa himself was believed to have perished ; but, with the two other horsemen, he landed among some bushes on farther bank. An end, however, was put to Bocchar's pursuit, for he dared not venture into the river ; besides, he was persuaded that the object of it no longer existed—he therefore returned to the king, with the ill-grounded report of Masinissa's death.

Some way beyond this river, I passed by the wreck of a Maltese vessel which had left Tunis a short time before, and on board of which I had sent some letters and parcels. A little farther,

I crossed the Wady Hajjar, in the same manner as the other stream; but not keeping far enough out to sea, I got into deep water, and was obliged to swim a short distance. From this river, the country presented an unvaried and level surface of mud; and I afterwards learnt that the rains in these districts had been so heavy and incessant as to prevent the people from sowing their lands—the disastrous effects of which, as may easily be imagined, were expected to be very severe.

We arrived at the town or village of Kli-biah, situated about a mile inland from the Kazr Eklibiah, قصر اقليبيه, which occupies the summit of the *Taphitis promontorium*, and the site of *Clypea*—or *Aspis*, as it was called by the Greeks; but of this town I discovered no remains, though the castle appears to have been built with its materials. *Clypea* was founded by Agathocles, during his African campaign, 310 B. C., and called *Aspis* from its resemblance to a shield:—

In clypei speciem curvatis turribus Aspis;

SIL. IT.

and Strabo says: *εἰτ' ἄκρα Ταφίτις, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῇ λόφος Ασπὶς, καλούμενος ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοιότητος· ὅνπερ συνώκισεν ὁ τῆς Σικελίας τύραννος Αγαθοκλῆς.*

Ptolemy seems to consider *Clypea* and *Aspis* as two distinct towns, for his Itinerary runs thus:

| | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| Nisua | 35° 0' ... 33° 10'. |
| Clypea | 35° 0' ... 33° 20'. |
| Herm. pr. | 35° 0' ... 33° 35'. |
| Aspis | 35° 20' ... 33° 20'. |

and Pliny appears to agree with him; for, in giving the list of several towns, he says, “*Oppida, Carpi, Misna, et liberum Clupea, in promontorio Mercurii;*” thus placing *Clypea* on *Ras Addar*, and several miles from its real situation. All other writers, however, agree in making *Clypea* and *Aspis* one and the same place; and, in fact, the one name is but the Latin translation of the other. *Solinus* distinctly says, “*Clypeam civitatem Siculi extruunt, et Aspida primum nominant.*”

I did not fare very well this evening, for the Sheikh, to my horror, sent us a supper for three,

literally consisting of nothing more than three eggs poached in oil ; saying, that from the lateness of the hour he could procure nothing else ; but as I make it a rule, whilst travelling through countries of this kind, to observe their resources, (a sort of observation which has often obtained me an excellent *corps de reserve* to fall back upon,) on the present occasion, in riding through the village, I had observed five hens roosting in a ruined house, and through a partly opened door, had seen a Moor busily employed in skinning a lamb. I immediately determined to turn my observations to account, by sending Feraj to possess himself of one of the above-mentioned hens ; but the Sheikh begged me to have a little patience, and he would endeavour to send me something additional. In fact, in a short time, he brought in a large bowl of honey, butter, and oil mixed up together, and some pancakes, with which I was fain to be satisfied ; but to make up for this wretched meal, on the following morning he sent an excellent breakfast, and a quarter of

an hour after, a second one—in the place, as he said, of the supper which I ought to have had the evening before—thus introducing a little variation of the Irish system of breakfasting over night. Here I met a Turk, who said he had known me at Constantinople, and with him I had a long conversation on politics, and found it impossible to persuade him that Napoleon was dead; for to the last he maintained that he was still on his throne, and that it was he who had taken Algiers. This worthy Stambooleen sent me a present of some bottles of wine made in the neighbourhood, which tasted like white port. He was enthusiastic in his praises of the English, considering the excellence of their rum and gunpowder as decided proofs of the greatness of their nation.

From Klibiah I rode across a level and heath-covered country to Elhowareah, leaving the lofty hill of Ras Addar to the right, and visiting a ruin with double walls like those of the baths at Pompeii, constructed for the passage of hot air and steam. Elhowareah, ^{الهوريه}, is the ancient *Aquilaria*, the place where

Æneas landed ; and from the account given by Diodorus, it must also have been here, that Agathocles disembarked his troops, and afterwards burnt his own fleet—though by some it has been supposed that Ras el Abeadh was the spot. As Diodorus, however, particularly mentions that the disembarcation took place near some quarries*, (which do exist here, and no where else on the coast,) we shall be justified in placing it on this spot—especially as coming from Syracuse, Agathocles would have made this part of the coast long before Ras el Abeadh, which is seventy-three miles to the westward. Curio, during the civil wars, also landed his army at *Aquilaria*.

The present village of Elhowareah is about half a mile from the sea, and near it are some tombs excavated in the rock, with the niches which contained the ashes of the dead. But the greatest curiosity are the *magharas* or caves close to the water : these are the *lapicidi-*

* Ο δ' Αγαθοκλῆς ἀποβιβασάς τὴν δύναμιν πρὸς τὰς καλουμένας Λατομίας.

næ, or quarries, from which were taken the materials for building Carthage and Utica. They consist of a considerable number of vaulted chambers, with a square opening on the summit to admit light and fresh air; and the *intus aquæ dulces vivoque sedilia saxo* of Virgil, still bear witness to the correctness of the poet's description. The Arabs were excessively unwilling to enter these caves, which they suppose to be full of ghosts and vampires; and it was only after I had remained in them a quarter of an hour by myself, that two or three of the boldest ventured to follow. Though I saw no spirits, I found they were the resort of far more dangerous personages, for the sand bore numerous impressions of the feet of the daba, and the dtheeb, or the hyæna and wolf; several of whose dens we saw, surrounded by bones of cattle and of sheep.—In front of these caves is the little rocky island of Zowamoor ez-Zoghire, the ancient *Ægimuri aræ*, and the Zembratta of modern charts; and beyond, at the distance of ten miles from shore, is the larger island of

Zowamoor, *Ægimurus*, known to the Franks by the name of Zembra. This island rises boldly and picturesquely from the waves: it is uninhabited, except, as Italian sailors relate, by an enormous and winged serpent, who guards a spring of very fine water; and several of these men have gravely assured me that they have often seen the monster. In the year 203 B. C. part of the fleet of Cneius Octavius, which consisted of two hundred transports and thirty men-of-war, was wrecked on this island, and another part at Ras Zaphran, he himself, with the remnant, escaping to Cape Farina.

The inhabitants of Elhowareah are exempt from the payment of taxes, on the condition of rendering assistance to the crews of any vessel which may be driven on their shores. Above the village rises the bold Jebel Ras Addar, or Jebel Elhowareah, as it is also called, on whose summit is a fort, generally tenantless, for the garrison mostly prefer living in the village of Elhowareah. This hill is said to abound with wild boars. Procopius and others mention

the town of *Hermæum* as being in this neighbourhood.

On the 6th, I continued my ride to Sidi Daoood, notwithstanding an incessant and heavy rain, and visited some more quarries near the road side. Here are the faint traces of some Punic and Roman characters.

Beyond are the ruins of a castle. We waded through the sea to a little island, on which is a *tonnara* belonging to the Bey's bash-kasak. During the season of the fishery it employs about two hundred men, chiefly Sicilians; but within late years the tunny have in a great measure abandoned this part of the coast, and the produce has in consequence diminished by three-fourths. A small chapel has been established for the sailors, in which I saw an image of the Virgin covered with the blood-red flag of Muhammedanism. In returning, our baggage horse fell into deep water, and all my things got wet through.

We proceeded on to the marabet of Sidi

Daood, where the saint gave me a breakfast of cakes, milk, and honey, and sold me a very fine grey horse. Near this marabet, and around the bay, are the ruins of *Misua*, or *Nisova*, as Ptolemy calls it. No great edifice is extant, but a large number of stones, about three and a half feet long by two and a half in depth, and foundations of houses, cover a considerable extent of country; and if the ruins near the *tonnara*, and those near the marabet, constituted but one town, Misua must have been a large place. Near the saint are the slight remains of the magnificent mosaic flooring mentioned by Shaw; and the Arabs, in digging, discover a great many little lamps, vases, and dishes, besides some sepulchral inscriptions: several of these objects I obtained by setting a dozen of Arabs to excavate. Sir Thomas Reade had the preceding year collected in this place a considerable quantity of these things, as well as of coins; and I have in my possession a curious little group made in *terra cotta*, representing, as it appears to me, a lady undergoing part of the process of

the bath, another female being employed in scraping her person with a sort of knife, or rubbing it with a flesh-brush.

Leaving *Misua*, we passed through a wood of dwarf ilex and other shrubs, near the banks of the Wady Makaiz, where I was told lions are sometimes found during severe winters. These animals are said to be very fond of acorns; but it would appear that they do not entirely confine themselves to this food, for a large one, which the sheikh of the district had killed here, during the preceding winter, had previous to his death devoured two bullocks and three dogs.

Having missed the road on the opposite side of the stream, we unexpectedly came upon an Arab encampment, artfully concealed among the bushes at the bottom of a ravine. I knew that these people generally select the most retired places for pitching their tents; but I had no idea that they used such very great precaution as in this instance was apparent. I slept at a little village called Zaweet al Makaiz,

زويت المقابر, and the next morning, rode to some ruins like those of *Misua*, situated at a place called Beer el jedi, بئر الجدي, “the well of the kid.” These ruins extend down to the sea, and are probably those of *Casula*, which the Itinerary places XX M.P. from *Maxula prates*, XXX from Carthage, and XXV from *Curubis*—which distances agree with those existing between Beer el jedi, Hammam 'l Enf, Carthage, and Kurba. Either this or *Misua* was probably the “large city” mentioned by Diodorus, as having been taken by Agathocles on his march to *Tunes*. Here also I employed a dozen Arabs to dig for me; and three weeks afterwards they brought me the fruits of their researches, consisting of objects similar to those found at Sidi Daood.

Proceeding along the coast, I crossed the mouth of the Wad el Abeed, which in an hour more would have been impassable, as its waters were momentarily and perceptibly increasing. Then leaving Ras Zaphran, *Herculis promon-*

torium, on the right, and Jebel Sidi Abd-er-haman el Mekki on the left, we reached Mazerah, and shortly after the Wady Abzeikh, واد ابزيخ, beautifully bordered with a thick growth of oleanders ; and passing through, for the distance of six miles, a continued wood of olives, we arrived at Suleyman, having seen, in the distance to the right, Hammam Ghorbus, the *Caspis*, and *Aquæ Calidæ* of the ancients, and Moreysah, *Maxula Civitas*.

The sheikh of Suleyman proved very refractory, refusing at first to furnish forage for our horses ; for this we were obliged to punish him, by making him eventually give us double the quantity that we required, and by afterwards reporting his conduct at the Bardo, when he was, in consequence, summoned to appear, and fined to the amount of two hundred piastres. Mahmood wished also to insist on his providing me with a house and supper, though I was already supplied with these by my former host.

On the 8th, I returned to Tunis, after a ride

of seven hours—for the roads were so deep in mud, that the horses many times sunk up to the very girths.

CHAPTER II.

The African scenery of the *Æneid* not imaginative—The *Aræ* of the first book, Zowamoor ez-zoghire—The *proxima littora*, Ras el Ahmar—The *gemini scopuli*, the headlands of Ras Addar and Ras el Ahmar—The neighbouring *antrum*, the magharas of Elhowareah—View of Carthage from Ras Zaphran and Rhades—Dido and *Æneas* driven by the storm into one of the caves of the Jebel Mukhtar.

I WILL now, as a conclusion to this little tour, (during which I passed over much of the ground alluded to by Virgil—at least in my opinion—in his first and fourth books of the *Æneid*,) take a hasty review of that portion of this poet's work which describes the descent of *Æneas* on the Carthaginian shores, and observe

whether the description he gives of them originated solely in his own imagination; whether he took his sketches from the bay of Naples, as many writers have stated, or whether his scenes be really and truly African. That the latter was the case I feel convinced, having rode over the country book-in-hand, and found it to correspond perfectly with his description. Though Virgil himself never visited the country, yet had he every facility of obtaining correct accounts of it; for the Carthaginian territories must have been well known to the Romans, especially by the latter end of the second Punic war; and, of course, still more so when, at the termination of the third, that once powerful republic became an Italian colony; and from the soldiers and sailors who had for a length of time been there on active service, as well as from the civil *employés*, any information which he might have required, and which in fact confined itself to some of the general features, might easily have been obtained.

Any person who has visited Naples and its

bay, will, in many instances, find it difficult to reconcile Virgil's description with the scenery before his eyes; at least I have endeavoured to do so, and have failed. Ithaca has also by some been mentioned as his model; but why should he be supposed to have fixed upon a spot equally unknown to himself with the one he wished to commemorate. On the other hand, it is not probable that a writer of his talents, employed in composing such a work as the Æneid, would not have taken some pains to render it, at least to a certain degree, correct in geographical points, and therefore more interesting to his readers than if he had built it entirely upon imaginary foundations.

I commence by referring the reader to Æn. i. v. 12, where Virgil mentions Carthage by name; and would then take up the pious Æneas, labouring against a most violent storm off the Tuniseen shores.

Æn. I. v. 108.

“ Tres Notus abreptas in saxa latentia torquet,
 (Saxa vocant Itali mediis quæ in fluctibus Aras,)
 Dorsum immane mari summo. Tres Euris ab alto
 In brevia et syrtes urget ;
 Unam
 rapidus vorat æquore vortex.”

From these lines, and some which follow, we find that Æneas was in a very unpleasant situation, and one in fact to which our sailors in the present day, luckily for themselves, are not, I believe, often subject ; we see the Trojan hero attacked by no less than five different winds at the same time—a circumstance which must have greatly annoyed him, as well as considerably embarrassed the masters of his squadron ; for as Eurus, (east-south-east,) Notus, (south,) Africus, (west-south-west,) Aquilo, (north-north-east,) and Zephyrus, (west,) all were raging together, they must have experienced some difficulty in shaping the ship's course—a difficulty which, in fact, proved above their powers to surmount, if we may judge, from the above lines, of the

effect produced. The rocky points of the *Aræ*, on which the south wind drove three of the ships, are at present known to the Moors by the name of Zowamoor ez-zoghire, and to the Christians by that of Zembretta—which, although much smaller than its neighbour Zowamoor, (the Zembra of present charts, and the *Ægimurus* of the ancients,) presents in its steep and abruptly-rising sides, a good exemplification of the *dorsum immane*. The *saxa latentia* are still to be met with off its north-west extremity. Three ships were driven on sand banks by Eurus, which sand banks I imagine to have been those which we now find extending from the Burj Sidi Daood to Ras Addar, encompassing in its course Ras el Ahmar.

Another ship foundered, but as no details of the spot where this accident took place have been given, it would be useless to enter into any investigation on the subject; and I am the more reconciled to refrain from so doing, from the knowledge we have, that shortly after the accident took place, Neptune himself weighed

it up, and enabled it to reach the port of Carthage. Neither was he less indulgent to the others, all of which eventually found their way in safety to the same haven, having been by him either lifted off the rocks, or floated off the sand-banks and shoals. Assistance was also afforded to those, which, labouring against a heavy sea, were filling fast through the opening seams.

v. 157.

“Defessi Æneadæ, quæ proxima littora, cursu
Contendant petere.”

The nearest part of the coast is Ras el Ahmar, a projecting headland which separates the little Bay of Elhowareah from that of Sidi Daood, and is only distant five miles from Zowamoor ez-zoghire.

v. 159.

“Est in secessu longo locus: insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum, quibus omnis ab alto
Frangitur, inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos.”

The words *secessu longo* are admirably

adapted to the Bay of Tunis; for if we measure from Ras Addar, (the Cape Bon of the charts, and the *Mercurii* or *Hermæum promontorium* of antiquity,) to Hammam 'l Enf, the greatest length or depth of the bay, we obtain a straight line of fifty-four Roman miles of seventy-five to the degree, a length sufficient, I should imagine, to warrant the term *longo*. The description of the island is also perfectly correct, for Zowamoor is only IX. M.P. from Ras el Ahmar, and forms a powerful break-water to the formidable seas, which, during the winter, roll in from the west, the north, and north-east.

v. 162.

“ Hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes geminique minantur
In cælum scopuli, quorum sub vertice latè
Æquora tuta silent.”

Ras Addar and Ras el Ahmar form the flanking capes of the Bay of Elhowareah, the spot where I imagine Æneas to have landed, from its perfect resemblance to the poet's description. The *vastæ rupes* are very apparent

indeed ; the *gemini scopuli* are the headlands of Ras Addar, and Ras el Ahmar, which are also mentioned by Cæsar in his *Bell. Civ.*; for speaking of Curio's disembarkation at Aquilaria, the present Elhowareah, he says—
“ Aquilaria duobus eminentibus promontoriis continetur.”

v. 164.

. “Tum silvis scena coruscis
 Desuper, horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbræ.”

The country about Elhowareah is certainly not at present covered with fine forests, but only with shrubs and brushwood, the trees having all been cut down for ship and house building ; this does not, however, invalidate the claim of Elhowareah to be the place where the Trojans landed, for do we ever doubt that the site of Philadelphia was formerly occupied by a magnificent forest, because at present we see not there a single tree ? The forest existed, however, till very lately ; for Doctor Shaw, who travelled through the Tuniseen territories in

1728, particularly mentions it, saying, "The mountain above [the quarries] is all over shaded with trees."

v. 166.

"Fronte sub adversâ, scopulis pendentibus, antrum ;
Intus aquæ dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo."

This passage is a decided confirmation that Virgil really meant to describe the Bay of Carthage, for it would be difficult to reconcile these lines with any part of the Neapolitan shores; whilst, on the other hand, they accurately paint the *magharas* or caves of Elhowareah. These *magharas* are the quarries from which the stone used in the buildings of Carthage and of Utica was taken. They consist of a considerable number of caves, either square or oblong, with vaulted roofs, and communicating with each other; which circumstance may make us consider them as one single cave, and justify the term *antrum*. In the centre of the vaulted roofs, are square apertures cut through to the surface of the hill, admitting

both light and fresh air. A number of little sources distil their clear waters through different fissures in the rock ; and in many of the chambers are still seen the stone seats made by the workmen for their convenience during the hours allotted to them for meals and repose.

v. 179.

“ Æneas scopulum interea conscendit, et omnem
Prospectum latè pelago petit.”

The crews having landed, Æneas ascended a rocky height, in order to ascertain if any other part of his squadron were in sight. This was unquestionably the Jebel Ras Addar, or the hill of Cape Bon, which raises its lofty and rocky head close to Elhowareah, and from whose summit, where now stands the little Burj or fort, the eye embraces a most extensive view of the sea on both sides of the cape.

v. 184.

. “ Tres littore cervos
Prospicit errantes ; hos tota armenta sequuntur
A tergo, et longum per valles pascitur agmen.”

Nothing is more probable than that Æneas saw these deer; for even at present, the whole surrounding country, though stripped of its ancient forests, abounds with a great variety of game, especially wild boar, hares, and partridges. I certainly did not hear that the Bakr-el-Wash, the *cervus* or red deer, was ever seen in the vicinity, though a smaller breed is sometimes still found, resembling in some respects the gazelle of the Jereed, and which the Arabs course with greyhounds. The plain which extends towards Klibia on one side, and towards Jebel Sidi Abd-er-haman el Mekki on the other, is doubtless the same plain here described as the pasture-ground of the herd.

On the following morning, Æneas, accompanied by his friend Achates, started on a *réconnaissance* of the country.

v. 365.

. “ Ubi nunc ingentia cernes
Mænia, surgentemque novæ Carthaginis arcem.”

These words, addressed by Venus to her son,

fix, to a certain degree, the locality of their meeting; for, as she says, *ubi cernes*, we must look for the nearest place from which Carthage can first distinctly be seen. Ras Zaphran, *Herculis promontorium*, is, on this account, likely to have been the spot, being distant by sea only twelve miles from Carthage—a distance which, in the clear and sunny clime of Africa, is not too great to prevent the eye from distinctly discerning objects of far less magnitude than houses and walls.

v. 419.

“Jamque adscendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet, adversasque adspectat desuper arces.”

Venus having quitted the two Trojans, they, in conformity to her directions, pursued their route, and arrived on the *collem*—the heights where now stands the village of Rhades, *Ades*, which, in a direct line, is only four miles distant from Carthage. If, however, the strict meaning of the words *imminet* and *desuper* should be insisted on, from the idea of the

hill of Rhades not being sufficiently high to overlook the town, though it is in reality fully equal in height to the Byrsa, we might place Æneas on one of the spurs of the Jebel Boo-kurneen, which would at once remove the difficulty ; however, I am myself of opinion that Virgil alluded to the hill of Rhades. The little channel of Halek el Wad, or the Goletta, was an obstacle of too little importance to have at all impeded their progress, and it is also probable that in those days the lake was not joined to the sea.

This walk, from Elhowareah to Carthage, may perhaps appear at first rather a long one, and more than could well be done in one day ; it is, however, often performed by the Arabs without halting, and therefore to an ancient sinewy warrior and hero must have proved but a pleasant stroll. Æneas, at all events, does not appear to have considered double the distance as too much for his friend ; for immediately after his interview with Dido, he sent him back to Elhowareah, to conduct to Carthage, Ascanius and the rest of the party,

and no mention is made of the poor man having been furnished with a horse.

Æn. IV. v. 151.

“ Postquam altos venere in montes, atque invia lustra,
Ecce feræ, saxi dejectæ vertice, capræ
Decurrere jugis.”

During the residence of *Æneas* at Carthage, a grand hunting party was formed by Dido ; and, according to the description given, we may infer that the place of meeting was at *Jebel Boo-kurneen*, or the hills behind *Ham-mam 'l Enf*, which are the nearest very high ground to Carthage, and where are still found different sorts of game in abundance.

v. 156.

“ At puer *Ascanius* mediis in vallibus acri
Gaudet equo.”

The game having been driven off the hills, was eagerly pursued by *Ascanius*, (who appears to have been a keen sportsman, and regardless of the approaching storm,) along those great

plains which extend from the bottom of the bay of Tunis, near Suleyman, towards Herghla and Susa.

v. 165.

“ Speluncam Dido dux et Trojanus eandem
Deveniunt.”

The lovely queen of Carthage, and the pious hero of Troy, were either not so fond of the chase as Ascanius, were more susceptible to the effects of rain and cold, or were too much taken up with their mutual passion to follow the hounds; they therefore took refuge in one of the caves of the Jebel Mukhtar, a little to the east of Hammam l' Enf.—These caves or quarries were well known to the Christian slaves in the Regency, most of whom were employed there in cutting stones.—Into one of these caves or excavations in the rocks Dido and Æneas entered, and there they —— But what they did is nothing to our present purpose, we shall therefore merely observe, that the pious Æneas behaved like an ungrate-

ful wretch ; for we find him kindly received by Dido, treated, during his stay, with the greatest kindness and most princely hospitality, and in return, *gravidam Dido scelerate relinquo*, after having been also guilty of a decided breach of promise of marriage :

v. 171.

“ Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem :
Conjugium vocat ; hoc prætexit nomine culpam.”

CHAPTER III.

Exchange of horses frequently attempted by the Mamlooks—Visit to the interior—Tuniseen passports—Travelling dress described—Resemblance between the dress of a modern Arab and that of an ancient Roman—Kreesh el Wad—Tastoor—Moorish dishes—Fast of Ramadhan—Tunkah—Remains—Tubursuk.

I WAS detained at Tunis from the 8th to the 21st of January by incessant rains, as well as by the difficulty of procuring horses ; for whenever one appeared in the bazaar it was instantly bought up by the French colonel's agents. I was myself provided with a very good and powerful animal, which I had purchased at Sidi Daood, but I required four others, one for the French artist, another for Mahmood the terje-man, and two others for the baggage and Feraj, the negro slave. Suleyman, the Mamlook ap-

pointed to attend me by the Bey, was mounted on one of the Bardo horses : and I must here remark, that a traveller should always carefully examine his Mamlook's horse ; for supposing that the man who is appointed to attend him is in possession of a good one, he will endeavour to exchange it with the bad one of another Mamlook, who may wish to make *fantasia* on a handsome animal, and be willing to pay a considerable sum for the purpose ; and after a few days' march, the traveller will find that his Mamlook's horse is so inferior an animal as to be unable to keep up, and be obliged in consequence to buy him another one, or to pay a sum to exchange.

Having applied to the Bey for letters to the different governors of the interior, which I proposed visiting, he did not grant them till he had strenuously endeavoured to persuade me to abandon this journey, fraught as it was with so many dangers and perils.—I here subjoin the translation of one of them, which was considered by all to be very strongly worded.

“ To the Kaeed of Kafsah—Kaeed of Neftah
— Sheikh of Tozer---Kaeed of the Fera-
sheesh.

“ Praise to God, and may the peace of God
be upon our Lord Muhammed.

“ This our command in the hands of our
son the Mamlook, and of Mahmood the inter-
preter, whom we have assigned to the Christian
who arrived from his country to visit the places
above mentioned. We have desired the above-
named Kaeeds to pay attention to him, and to his
safety, until the time when he shall have car-
ried into execution his wishes of visiting each
place. And the salutations of the poor in God,
Husseyh, Basha Bey, whom God direct, be
with them. Amen.

“ On the 24th of Shaban, in the year,
1248.”*

These passports are, as will be observed,
much more laconic than the Sultan's firmans.
One of the other letters contained orders to the

* For copy of the original see Appendix.

different chiefs to furnish me with whatever number of soldiers I might require as an escort.

For this journey I was told it was absolutely necessary to adopt the dress I shall here describe. The first piece, which is put on over a shirt of silk gauze, and is called *seddere*, is of cloth, and fits close to the body ; it is, in short, a waistcoat, not opening either in front, or at the sides, but it has an opening for the head, and one for each of the arms, and is passed over the head ; over this is worn the *furmlah*, another cloth embroidered waistcoat, without sleeves, and buttoning in front ; then comes the *mintan*, an embroidered cloth jacket with long sleeves, and over this the *kebayah*, a richly embroidered cloth jacket without sleeves ; the overalls, or *serwals*, are extremely full, but reach only to the knees, and are fastened round the waist by a large shawl or sash. The legs are cased in morocco-leather boots, over which is worn a large sort of slipper of the same material, rising high in front to guard the instep from the friction of the stirrup irons.

The spurs are very long and heavy iron spikes four inches and a half long, fixed on with straps. The head, on which is first placed a *shasheah*, is enveloped, as well as the body, in a drapery of striped silk gauze, called a *sefsar*, which is bound round the head by a camel's-hair cord, folded in the shape of a turban; over the *sefsar* is thrown a light *bernoos*, and over that again a stronger and a heavier one, either of crimson cloth, or of a woollen stuff, striped with grey and white, or else all white, and of a consistence capable of resisting the rain. In summer, the *mintan* and *furmlah* are made of a mixture of silk and cotton, the upper *bernoos* is dispensed with, and on the head is worn an enormous straw hat, two and a half feet in diameter, and generally covered outside entirely with ostrich feathers. The arms worn are a small *yataghan*, a sabre, pistols, and a gun of enormous length. From this it will be seen, that the rider is not slightly clad, and that the weight he has to carry is far from inconsiderable.

Shaw states that the present dress of the Arabs must greatly resemble that worn by the ancient Romans, and I agree with him, for the barracan, or sefsar, both in its shape and in the manner in which it is draperied round the figure, is decidedly correspondent to the *toga*. The Bedouen women also use the *fibula*, and the large metal pins;—the bernoos is the *bardocucullus*; the red scull-cap the *tiara*; and the julebba the *tunica*. The Roman soldiers seem also, whilst quartered in Africa at least, to have worn the large Jereed hat, as would appear from a bas-relief found in the eastern part of the Regency of Algiers.

The Moorish houses also all resemble those at Pompeii; for we find in both the patio, with the impluvium surrounded by a covered colonnade, or gallery, and the rooms opening upon the court, with seldom, if ever, any windows looking on the streets.

The objects necessary to be provided for a journey into the interior are, Kafsah blankets, good Turkish tobacco, coffee, brandy, (if the

traveller thinks he shall not be satisfied with very bad and dirty water,) a bokal, or water-jug of unbaked clay, a coffee-pot and cups, an iron cooking pot, a gridiron, and picketing ropes and corn-bags for the horses; to which may be added rice, lentiles, and *pasta*, or macaroni, in case of being obliged to sleep *à la belle étoile*, far from the Arab dowars. It is also requisite to take a few presents, such as *English* gunpowder, thread or cotton handkerchiefs of bright colours, good snuff and snuff-boxes, strings of gaudy beads, and some common ear-rings. All these articles are placed in straw panniers called senbeels, made for the purpose.

These particulars may appear trifling, but I have inserted them from the idea that they may prove useful to future travellers. As those persons who travel with the Bey's letters are furnished everywhere with free quarters, it is not necessary to take much money; and indeed it would be advisable to take no more than is absolutely required. During the fol-

lowing excursion, which employed me two months, I spent only four hundred and fifty piastres, or about twenty pounds, with which I bought two horses, sefsars, and bernooses, made presents to servants, and paid my escorts ; but in this sum is not of course included the pay of the Terjeman, or of the Mamlook, the latter of whom receives according to a fixed tariff, four piastres and a half a day. It is also better to purchase horses than to hire them, as was proved by my having sold mine for rather more than I gave.

Having completed the few necessary preparations, and the weather having at last cleared up, we mounted our horses, and sallied forth from Tunis on the 21st of January, or 1st of Ramadhan, at nine in the morning, by the Bab el Menarah, and leaving the Bardo on the right, we passed between the Murnagheah, another villa belonging to the Bey, and the marabet of Sidi Ali el Hattab, who not only during his life-time, but even at the present hour, performs wonderful miracles ; his shrine is in

consequence daily visited by numerous pilgrims, from all parts of the kingdom, and Suleyman, my Mamlook, made a vow to offer to him a lamb, and some wax candles, should he return home in safety. We shortly after met a considerable number of Algerines, from the beylek of Constantina, driving their flocks for sale to Tunis. These men bear a very bad character, and none being more aware that it is merited than themselves, there is no one they distrust and fear more than each other. On the road to Tunis they proceed without care; but on their return, bearing in money or in goods the value of their flocks, they are constantly on the watch, either to protect their own, or to seize their comrade's property, and murders and robberies diversify in consequence the monotony and ennui of their march.

At seven in the evening we reached Kreesh el Wad, قریش الواد, situated on the right bank of the Majerdah. In reckoning the distances, I calculated that we marched four English miles an

hour, deducting one hour for the mid-day halt and other little delays ; but of course, when we stopped to inspect ruins or sketch views, the time thus employed was always duly considered. As far as I could ascertain, I found the Moorish mile to be one-third shorter than the English. According, therefore, to my calculation, we had this day marched thirty-six English, or fifty-four Moorish miles. We experienced great difficulty in obtaining lodgings, for as soon as we were known to be in the village, the Sheikh and all the other authorities, ran away to conceal themselves ; and whilst Suleyman and Mahmood galloped after the fugitives, we quietly remained waiting the result of the chase. After twenty minutes the Sheikh was caught, but he swore by the prophet and the Bey's head, that he had no other billets to offer us than a stable, to which we proceeded, and found it occupied by three camels, two cows, and two horses, to which were now added the six others belonging to me. It was large and vaulted, and supported by ancient columns

with Corinthian and Ionic capitals; one of the former bearing part of an inscription. (See Appendix, No. 14.) A violent shower of rain penetrating through the time-worn arches wetted us most thoroughly.

Early on the following morning I rambled about the place, and found some other inscriptions. (See Appendix, Nos. 12, 13.) Kreesh el Wad evidently occupies the site of an ancient town, perhaps that of *Membresa*.—Crossing a little stream which flows into the Majerdah, close to the village, we rode for an hour along the right bank of this river, the plain on whose opposite side was bounded by the high and picturesque range of the Frighean hills. At every step as we proceeded, our horses put up large flights of snipe and plover. We then arrived at Mejaz el Bab, *مجاز الباب*, “the passage of the gate,” a small town built about two hundred yards from the Majerdah, and deriving its present name from the ruins of an arch which formerly bore an inscription in honour of Gratianus, Valentinian, and Theodosius, and

consequently dates from the latter end of the fourth century of the Christian æra. This arch at present is much in ruins, and never appears to have been remarkable for the beauty of its architecture or decorations. On the key-stone, on each side, is the bust of some person cut in high relief; immediately at its base are seen the remains of a bridge, and the spring of the first arch; but the river has changed its course, and flows at some distance from its former channel, which is now entirely filled up. The present bridge is a handsome stone construction of seven arches, built in part with the materials of the old one. In the town are found several inscriptions, which I copied, but some of them I afterwards unfortunately lost. (See Appendix, Nos. 15, 16.)

On leaving Mejaz el Bab, we did not take the road which passes over the bridge, and which is the shortest way to Tastoar, for we must have forded the river near Eslookeah; as however the waters were too high to permit us to do this, we made a *détour* through

the mountains on the left, which prolonged the distance by six miles.—On these hills a great number of bee-hives are made which differ much from ours in construction, being of slight twigs or branches, in the shape of a tunnel, of an uniform diameter, and from three and a half to four feet high.—We then passed over the remains of an ancient town (*Coreva*?) of which nothing but the foundations and large square stones scattered on the surface are extant; and shortly after reached Esloo-keah, السلوقية, the ancient *Hidibelensia*, a small collection of houses prettily situated on an elevation overlooking the Majerdah; the remains of a paved road are traced from the bottom of a small ravine at the foot of the rise, to the village, in which are seen a few vestiges of walls. The surrounding country is pretty, and the hills commence here gradually to close in on both sides, whilst in front they rise to a considerable elevation. The river is fringed with low trees, or shrubs, but in some places its banks are perpendicular, and on the whole rather dangerous for the passage of cavalry,

from its numerous quicksands. These, though they will support the weight of a man mounted on horseback who is in movement, immediately give way the instant he halts, as Sulleyman and myself experienced at Mejaz el Bab—where stopping to copy an inscription under one of the arches of the bridge, we soon found that we had sunk up to the girths, and had considerable difficulty in extricating our horses from their unpleasant situation. Part of the country reminded me of that about Segesta. Six miles from Eslookeah is Tastoore, *تاستور*, agreeably situated near the Majerdah; it is surrounded by well cultivated gardens, which produce fruit of a better flavour than any other in the Regency, and is enlivened by the picturesque scenery of the neighbouring mountains.

Tastoore is surrounded by an old wall, and contains a population of three thousand souls. We were provided, after a little quarrelling, with splendid billets and a good supper, and as both highly contrasted with those of the pre-

vious evening, I mention it, as exemplifying the difference which is to be expected in the *gites*, in travelling through Barbary. Instead of sleeping on the bare ground in a wet stable, surrounded by camels, horses, and cattle, as was the case at Kreesh el Wad, I was here put in possession of a clean room, with divans, Tripoli carpets, mirrors, and a four-post-bedstead richly carved, painted, and gilt, with crimson damask-silk curtains and cushions; and in the place of eating a *kassaah* made of *pois chiches*, simply seasoned with oil and red pepper, an abundant supper of well-cooked dishes was placed before me.—The principal Moorish dishes are the kuscoossu, too well known to require a description; the equally well known pillaw of Turkey; a variety of *shoor-bahs* or soups, one of which, made with giblets, rice, vermicelli, eggs, spices, and lemon juice, is worthy of a distinguished place in the *Almanach des gourmands*; the *shukhshukah*, made of or fish, with eggs and vegetables, so highly seasoned with red pepper as to render it almost impossible for a Christian to eat it; the *kiftah*,

or meat balls stewed or fried in oil ; the *dolma-beydah*, composed of meat, aromatic herbs, and a great quantity of cinnamon and other spices, formed into balls, and served with a white sauce of cream, &c. ; the *maakoodah*, an omelet with meat and red pepper ; the *murkah beydah*, a fricassée ; and the *murkah fermash*, also a fricassée with apricots. Breakfast, which is served at sun-rise, consists of coffee, honey, and pancakes fried in oil, called *iftyre*.

Two hours after midnight I was awoke by the beating of drums, which I found was the signal for the Musselmeen to arise and partake of a meal destined to support them till the following sunset.

The fast of Ramadhan is very strictly observed in the Tuniseen territories, for not only eating, but even a draught of water, a pinch of snuff, smoking or being within the atmosphere of some infidel's pipe, smelling perfumes, and sexual intercourse, are strictly forbidden from sun-rise to sun-set, and the people scrupulously adhere to these ordinances of their religion.

Tastoor is the ancient *Colonia Bisica Luca-*

na, and contains some few inscriptions, (see Appendix, Nos. 17, 18, 19,) but no remains of edifices.—The following morning we crossed at the distance of a mile and a half, by a stone bridge, the river Sillianah, flowing into the Majerdah at a short distance from thence, and which I imagine to be the long-sought *Muthul*, often mentioned but never minutely described by ancient writers, as to its position. The country becomes soon after more mountainous, and on the right I observed a hill called the Jebel Dashera Salateah, remarkable for its bold rocky points of a red colour. We met a great number of Marokeens going to Tunis, there to embark for Egypt on their way to Mekkah; they were mostly fine young men, but of a bad expression of countenance, and miserably clad, but possessing, as I was told, under these rags well filled purses. Nine miles from Tastoos we came to the ruins of *Thignica*, now known by the name of Tunkah, طنقه, where we find the remains of a small amphitheatre, and a large irregular fort with

six towers, which was built at a later period with the materials of the former town, for in its walls are seen inscriptions, (see Appendix, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23,) pilasters, cornices, &c. thrown together in great confusion. Near this, is a small gate coeval with the original foundation of *Thignica*, and higher up are the ruins of a prostyle temple of the Corinthian order, dedicated probably to Ceres; its length, including the portico, which was supported by six columns, four of them forming the façade, is sixty-nine feet two inches, and its breadth thirty-eight feet four inches; the length of the *cella* is forty-two feet nine inches, and the diameter of the columns three feet one inch. The following is the fragment of an inscription in large letters, which decorated the façade:

. . . MAXIM

. . . BLICA MVNIC . .

Near this temple is a theatre, of which only the shell, built of small stones, is preserved, and some way below it are the ruins of what appears to have been a church, where are seen

some coarse columns; traces of other edifices are also scattered about in different directions. On the heights behind the temple stood the Acropolis, from whose summit is obtained a very fine and extensive view, embracing a varied scene of bold wild mountains, and smiling plains and valleys. Tastoore and Eslookeah are seen to the east, the lofty Jebel Zaghwan appears to the east south-east, and the course of the Majerdah and of the Sillianah are traced for a considerable distance, bounded on one side by the beautiful Frighean mountains, and a nearer and intervening range of lower hills.

Close to the road is a spring of very excellent but tepid water.—Leaving Tunkah we proceeded along the right bank of a stream called the Wady Khalad, وادي خلد; the valley through which it flows on its way to join the Majerdah, is really beautiful, the hills, which have here considerably increased in height, sweeping down on each side to within a short distance of its banks, and merely leaving a

narrow valley of delicious soft and verdant turf, fringed, at the water's edge, with a thick growth of different small trees and shrubs. There is one little dell especially, called the Wad el Asood, or "valley of lions," which is truly lovely, and the very scene adapted for the *paysage* of one of Vernet's pictures of a cavalry *bivouac*. As the surrounding country abounds with lions, it was not prudent to remain here after sunset; sixteen of these animals had been seen here together, four evenings before—so at least the Kaeed of 'Tubursuk afterwards told me; and it was evident that both Mahmood and Suleyman were momentarily becoming very nervous and apprehensive, as the evening closed in, for they repeatedly urged me to push on with greater speed; as my thoughts were, however, more engaged by the beauty of the scenery than by the fear of lions, we loitered so long that it was not till very late that we reached Tubursuk, *تبرسق*, and not before we had met with a *contretemps*.

On ascending a steep part of the hill, Mr.

Constant's horse reared and threw him, and then galloping wildly away, gave me a kick in passing, and charged against one of the baggage horses, whom he overthrew; it then plunged into the dark gloom of an olive wood, and was not caught for several hours after. In this affair we lost some drawing implements, a pistol, and two bernooses; but with an exclamation of *Alhind l'Allah!* that it was not worse, we proceeded and took up our quarters with the *Kaeed*, having marched nineteen miles.—A bad rider is compared by the Arabs to a water melon rolling on a table.

CHAPTER III.

Tubursuk—Dukkah—Remains—Ejah—The Wady Lub-
 bah—A frost—El Akhooat—Unknown town—Jama—
 The Wady Jubbarah—Meyjeri Arabs—

ON the 24th I walked about the town and environs, which are very pretty. Tubursuk, the ancient *Thibbure* or *Thibursicum bure*, as Shaw calls it, is built on the slope of a hill facing the east, and is surrounded towards the plain with a fine wood of olives. In the town are the remains of two large edifices, and of a temple which was built over a spring of fine water, which still supplies the town. A variety of inscriptions are found in the streets, and on stones forming component parts of the town walls, (See Appendix, No. 25 to 35,) in which

is an ancient gate, now blocked up.—The Kaeed told me, that on his lands at Arkoo, near Ghorāh, are the remains of an ancient town.

From the marabet of Sidi Sherarah, built on the summit of a rocky eminence overlooking Tubursuk, is obtained a beautiful and extensive view. It was market-day, and the *sook*, which is held outside the walls, was filled with a great number of wild-looking Arabs, whose white and uniform costume gave them, from a little distance, the appearance of restless spectres gliding mournfully along. I bought a boy, who, from his extraordinary ugliness, was a perfect curiosity, and destined him to ride the other baggage-horse, finding that the senbeel, in bad roads, rolled about so much as to give the horse a sore back, besides occasionally falling off, to the great detriment of the things it contained.

In the evening I rode on to Dukkah, دقّة, a small collection of huts situated on a hill three miles to the south by west of Tubursuk, and occupying part of the site of *Thugga*. Here

we were but indifferently lodged, for our house comprised but one room, eighteen feet by six, and had no door, unless a hurdle of very open work, which was placed at the entrance during the night, merits such an appellation ; and in this the whole of the party slept, while the horses were picketed outside. Judging from the extant remains, *Thugga* must have been a considerable and flourishing town, and adorned with many handsome edifices, of which the temple of Jupiter stands forth pre-eminent in beauty. It is also prostyle, of the Corinthian order, and measures along the length of the façade, which fronts the south-east, forty-eight feet eight inches. This portico is supported by six columns of beautiful proportions and highly-finished execution, four in front and two lateral ones ; they measure eleven feet in circumference ; on the entablature is an inscription of three lines, but by far the greater part is unfortunately obliterated, though from what remains, it appears to commemorate the dedication of this temple to Jupiter by L. M̄. Simplex

and L. M. Simplex Regillianus, during the reign of the emperor Hadrian. The following is all that I could decipher of this inscription :

IOVI. OPTIMO. . . . NERVAE. AVG. SACRVM.
 ERI. AVG. ARMENIA. COR
 IMPLEX. REGILLIANVS. S. P. F.

Above this, on the pediment, is an *alto relievo* representing the rape of Ganymede, or, according to Bruce, the apotheosis of Trajan, to whom, he says, the temple was erected by Hadrian. Over the entrance gate of the *cella*, which is thirteen feet eight inches in width, is the following inscription :

L. MARCIVS. SIMPLEX. ET. L. MAR
 CIVS. SIMPLEX. REGILLIANVS. S. P. F.

The rest of the temple appears to have been destroyed and subsequently rebuilt, probably as a church for Christian worship; for the remaining part of this edifice is of very rude construction, and is evidently of a much later date than the portico and front of the *cella*. The temple may,

therefore, perhaps, have been amphiprostyle. Shaw, who never visited this town, gives several inscriptions found in it, but takes no notice of those existing on this temple; and I must here observe, that in perusing his work, it is highly necessary always to refer to the map on which his actual route is traced, in order to distinguish between the places he describes from ocular observation, and those whose descriptions are only given from the accounts of others.

The monument which next attracts our notice from its beauty and preservation, is a mausoleum standing in the centre of an olive-grove, a little beyond the boundaries of the town, and to the south of the village: it measures at present forty-one feet in height, but was originally much loftier, and at the base it is twenty-eight feet seven inches square. It consists of two stories and part of a third; the lower of which contains four double rooms, or receptacles for the bodies, and has two entrances, one on the north, the other on the east,

which were closed by a sort of portcullis or stone working up and down in a groove. The second story has two rooms, and one entrance closed in the same manner as the lower ones; and above this, rose either a dome or a pyramidal succession of steps, crowned by a statue or some other ornament. On the eastern face are two inscriptions, the one Punic, and the other in characters unknown to me; (see Appendix, 50, 51;) they do not, however, seem to have been cut at the same period in which the mausoleum itself was erected, and have probably no relation to the person to whom it was raised; but whether this is the case will be ascertained by those conversant with these languages: the one inscription appears to be a translation of the other. The exterior of this monument is decorated with fluted Ionic pilasters. Near its base is an *alto rilievo*, representing a quadriga with a warrior and the charioteer, but the execution is coarse. I also dug up a similar one in much better preservation, and found the statue of a draperied female figure, but considerably

injured. At a little distance is a small and mutilated equestrian statue. The form and proportions of this mausoleum, and the beauty of the *local*, render it a very beautiful subject for the pencil of an artist.—At a short distance to the north-west of the temple of Jupiter is a gate or triumphal arch, facing the west, measuring along its front thirty-four feet four inches; the breadth of the arch itself being twelve feet ten inches, and its present height twenty feet seven inches: at its base is this fragment of an inscription, which probably was formerly attached to it:

IMP. CAES. DIVI. AN . .

PII. | FILIO. | DIVI. SEPT . . .

MAVR. FIL. SEVERO. AI . . .

. . I. AVG. PP. PONTIFI . . .

The part below the line has been chiseled away, and fresh letters apparently engraved on the new surface.—Close to this gate is a range of five cisterns, each measuring one hundred and ten feet in length, and fifteen feet eight

inches in breadth : they are built in the same manner as those at Carthage, and, like them, rounded off at the extremities, with a passage running along the line of their breadth, and another, one foot ten inches wide, made through the division wall of the third and fourth cisterns, which all communicate with each other by means of arched passages. Some way above, there are seven other cisterns, each one hundred and twenty feet long, by sixteen feet eight inches in width; and still higher up, and in fact on the summit of the heights, was the citadel, based, towards Tubursuk, on a ledge of steep rocks, and still retaining a small portion of its walls; and immediately below its eastern extremity are the ruins of a Corinthian temple, thirty-seven feet and a half in breadth, facing the south-east; it had originally a portico of six columns, but these (which measure seven feet one inch in circumference) are no longer erect. Fragments of an inscription belonging to this temple are seen among its ruins; (See Appendix, No. 49;) and on the declivity, towards

Tubursuk, are some few ruins called Burj el Ain, “ Tower of the spring.”

Returning to the village, we came to a well-preserved theatre facing nearly south, and measuring from one side-door to the other one hundred and forty-six feet. Along the line of the scene is a row of columns, the stone seats are nearly perfect, and the places where the supports of the *velarium* were fixed are still extant. Independent of the above-mentioned ruins are many others; namely, a bath, barracks, gates, a theatre, an aqueduct, a fountain, &c., but considerably dilapidated. Many inscriptions are also found in different parts, in several of which the ancient name of the town is mentioned, and others bear the names of different emperors, which inform us of the period at which *Thugga* flourished. (See Appendix, No. 36 to 51.)

I rode one day to some ruins called Ejah, أجه, situated about two miles and a-half to the south of Dukkah, passing along the summit of the heights—on which are the ruins of two build-

ings, and of the aqueduct which supplied *Thugga* with water. The ruins at Ejah, I discovered, by an inscription I found there, dedicated to Diocletian, Constantius, and the two Maximiani, to be those of *Agbiensium*, (see Appendix, No. 52,) or rather of a more recent town, built with its remains; they consist of a large square fort, with square towers at the angles, (in whose walls are various inscriptions,) of several private cisterns, and of foundations of houses. Close to Ejah flows the little Wady Lubbah, bordered, like the generality of all other streams in the Regency, with thick groves of the oleander,* indicating the course of rivers as they meander through vast and otherwise naked plains, and having the appearance, as an Arab expressed himself, of a huge but wounded serpent, winding his painful course towards the shelter of the mountains—the clusters of red flowers representing the blood issuing from numberless spear wounds.

* The charcoal of the oleander, called in Arabic Diflah, mixed with tobacco, is applied as a fomentation

We experienced very severe cold at Dukkah, for it froze in the morning during the three days we remained there, and once the ice was full one-fifth of an inch in thickness, and as late as 8, A. M., the thermometer rose in the sun to only thirty-nine degrees. This was but an indifferent, and certainly an unexpected sample of the mildness of the African climate, and gave a highly discontented caste to our countenances.

On the 27th we took leave of our hostess, the husband being in prison. She was a beautiful young Arab, about nineteen or twenty years of age, and about five feet ten inches in height, with a countenance full of expression and dignity—whilst her figure was erect and commanding, and resembling, according to eastern phraseology, the perfect representation, in form, of the graceful cypress. Nothing could exceed the delight she expressed on my giving her some common Venetian ear-rings; she embraced not

in the cure of rheumatism, by both Moors and Bedoueens.

only myself in her transports, but also my Mamlook.

On quitting Dukkah we rode to the south, directing our course to El Akhooat, or "the Brothers," two conical hills forming the western extremity of the range of the Es-sheeshi hills, having first crossed the Wady Lubba and the Wady Khalad. These hills are in parts covered with dwarf Italian pines, some of the varieties of the cistus, &c. From the summit of the ridge which connects them, you have, on the opposite side to the ascent, a view of the extensive valley of the Sillianah, bounded in that direction by the range of the Jebel Surj, or "Saddle Mountain;" and at the southern base of the Akhooat are seen the remains of an ancient town, but totally in ruins. As I found no inscriptions, nor any other clue to identify its ancient name, I shall not venture upon the wild field of conjecture, especially as during the whole of this tour I found many similar vestiges; in fact, scarcely a day passed without my meeting with three or four ruins of towns or villages, to most of

which, it would be impossible, from the very imperfect materials handed down to us of the ancient geography of this country by old writers, to affix names with any degree of certainty.

From the Akhooat we again struck the left bank of the Sillianah, near which, at a place called Jama, are a few traces of an ancient town. In this vicinity, perhaps, stood *Zama*, but, from ancient accounts, we know little more of it than that it was situated at five days' march from Carthage, was of considerable size, built in a plain, strong, more from art than from nature, and considered from its position the key of the kingdom.

We slept at a dower of the Weled Aoon Arabs, a little way from the Sillianah. The tent was large and comfortable, and divided into two parts by a wall of bags containing barley and dates. The whole of the Arab family to whom it belonged confined themselves to one side, whilst we occupied the other. A lamb was instantly killed, and the chief part being destined

for one of the ingredients of the kuscoossu, a few pieces were cut off and thrown on the coals to stay our appetite—for two or three hours are required to make the great standard dish. After we had finished, our host, standing at the entrance of the tent, invited by name several of his friends to come and finish the dish, when, in literally not more than two minutes, there existed not the slightest vestige of the poor animal, or of the immense pile of paste on which it had reposed. Feraj afterwards did the honours of a kaleidoscope, to the great delight and wonder of the assembled Bedouens. As the women of this tribe do not veil, I was enabled to see several very pretty faces. The whole of the tribe amounts to four thousand five hundred persons.—We had this day been seven hours *en route*.

Next morning we crossed a small stream called the Wady Jubbarah, at whose confluence with the Sillianah is a square ancient building, of large wrought stones; and shortly after passed the Sillianah itself, whose source is only

a short distance off, in the mountains on the right. This river, next to the Majerdah, is the largest of any I saw in the Regency. On the face of the hill, on the left, is the village of Dthreebah. Both the plain and these hills are in many parts covered with woods of the wild olive, loaded with fruit much smaller than the cultivated one; but though it is capable of producing considerable quantities of good oil, the Arabs never give themselves the trouble of gathering it. In this wood I remarked a large caroob-tree, (*Ceratonia siliqua*,) which produces a bean resembling manna in taste, growing out of the hollow trunk of an old olive-tree, and so completely filling up all interstices as to appear but one. On these hills, which run east and west, is also found the pine-tree. The road across them was execrable: one part of it, in descending, consisted of a slippery and deeply-inclined surface of the rock, down which our horses either slid or rolled, to our great annoyance; they also lost most of their shoes. Here I would observe, that on start-

ing from Tunis, it would be as well to lay in a stock of spare horse-shoes, as the Arabs do not employ them in the interior, and iron can seldom be procured. In many parts of the road we saw mounds of stones, covering the remains of persons who had been murdered, or had perished by accidents. Every one who passes by adds another stone to the heaps, saying, "May those who assassinated you be themselves assassinated!" "May those who caused your death soon meet with theirs!"

Crossing the Wady Boo-dawaas, we came upon the ruins of a considerable town, and slept with the Meyjeri Arabs, about five miles beyond; but we were busily employed for three hours before we could find their tents, which are generally pitched in some ravine or hollow ground, and easily escape observation. It is therefore necessary, about two or three hours before sun-set, to look round for indications of smoke; for it is almost useless to ask any Bedoueen you may chance to meet, if he

knows where are the dowars, their general answer being, “ Yes—you will, if it please God, find some about two miles in that direction,” pointing at the same time to that side directly opposite to where their own are situated, and which may not be more than a quarter of a mile distant. If there should be no smoke, you must direct your attention to any flocks that may be in sight, and observing the direction they are driven in about sun-set, follow them at a distance. In failure of flocks, I found the best way was to fire a gun, and if on a plain, to dismount and put my ear to the ground; if in a wooded country, to get on any high ground that may be near, or stand upon my horse—if a dowar is near, the dogs will immediately commence barking, when you direct your course to the spot whence the sound proceeds. This is an anxious moment; for if no barking is heard, it is better at once to picket your horses under the lee of some raised ground, make your coffee, cut some grass or rushes for the

animals, and go to sleep, than to wander about boundless plains or rugged mountains in the dark, and with tired horses.—Ten hours' march this day.

CHAPTER V.

El Khima—The Ussalat mountains—Deserted Villages—
 Game—Keerwan—Dynasties of Keerwan—Restricted
 Promenades—Libraries—A summary punishment—
 Moslem tolerance.

ON the 29th, I rode back to the ruins I had seen on the preceding evening; they are called El Khima, and close to them is the Marabet of Sidi Omar. Here are two *mausolea*, the one much in ruins, but the other, with the exception of the columns of the portico on the second story, quite perfect, even its roof; it measures thirteen feet six inches square, and thirty feet in height; in the interior are twenty-two little niches, or *columbaria*, for the reception

of the ashes. On the ground are four fragments of an inscription, which occupied the entablature of the portico. (See Appendix, No. 66.) Nearer the hills is a gate or arch, the door-way of which measures twenty-three feet eight inches in width; it is enclosed by a large square building, erected at a subsequent period. Near this are the remains of three other edifices, one of which, from the richly-carved Corinthian capitals, friezes, &c., appears to have been extremely handsome, and of a good period of the arts. Among the ruins of the others are seen several fragments of inscriptions, (see Appendix, No. 62 to 65,) whilst the ground in all directions abounds with sepulchral stones, though, from the softness of the materials, but few of them are legible. (See Appendix, No. 67 to 75.) On one stone is the fragment of an inscription in large letters, with the name of Antoninus, but that of the town is nowhere mentioned, though I think it possible it may be *Drusillana*, thus named in honour of the licentious sister of Caligula: this supposition, if correct,

would of course attach it to a remoter epoch than the reign of Antoninus. It appears to have been nearly two miles in circumference.

Leaving this place, we rode east across the plain, and in two hours afterwards commenced ascending the range of the Ussalat mountains, which by some are supposed to have been the *Mons Jovis*. Shaw, however, is of opinion that they are the *Usaletus Mons*, in which I agree, though Ptolemy, who is however sometimes very inexact, places them more to the south, near the Lybian lake. It will be observed that the word *Usaletus* is almost perfectly preserved in the modern name of Ussalat, and that the tribe which inhabit it, are to the present day renowned for their brave and warlike conduct, a character they also possessed above twenty centuries back.

At the present day, however, but few of these warriors inhabit their mountains. For many years they defended them against all the attacks of the Tuniseen sovereigns, who wished to render them tributaries to their power;

but Hammooda Basha at last conquered, and dispersed them in different parts of the Regency. They often applied to be reinstated in their possessions, especially after having behaved very gallantly in his ranks against the Algerines and Tripoleens; but Hammooda constantly refused, though to reward them he granted them exemption from several taxes, and gave them many privileges. Their abandoned villages, which are said in number to amount to one hundred and ten, are now seen perched on the highest and most inaccessible points, “all tenantless, save to the cranying wind, or holding dark communion with the cloud.”

The view from the summit of these mountains, is very wild and beautiful: looking between the masses of rock which border the pass, you behold below you, the broken shapes and wooded sides of the lower ranges, the intervening valleys—some of great beauty—and the dark and gloomy ravines which intersect the ground in all directions; or beyond, stretches

like the ocean, the even and extensive plain of Keerwan ; and above are the ruined villages, resembling, from their situation, the castles which border the Rhine. The Ghraab es sahăra, the hawk, and the eagle, seem the only tenants of this once peopled scene—which, on the whole, is characterised by features at once lofty and sternly picturesque. Most parts of the kingdom abound with game ; but never did I see such incredible numbers of partridges as are here assembled, not even on the best preserved manors of England, and I was almost tempted to halt here for a week's shooting.

Crossing the Wady Jeloolah, a small stream running easterly, we stopped for the night at a small dower of the Ussalas, who are in some instances gradually and cautiously creeping back to their former haunts. We had advanced five hours and a half from El Khima, and had, during the day, passed by several traces of ancient buildings : in mountain roads our pace was of course decreased.

Next morning we visited some trifling ruins

of a town, probably those of the *Civitas Usalitorum*. Soon after, we descended into the vast plain of El Keerwan, which, commencing near Zhuggar, extends to the Jereed ; and passing over a small ridge of heights, on which can, I think, be traced the lines of a camp, we reached Keerwan in six hours. The appearance of this place is from a distance rather imposing, especially to those who advance upon it after a few days' residence among the Arab tents; the tower of its principal mosque is seen from afar, appearing higher than it in fact is, from the uniform level of the surrounding country.

During this day's ride we had seen several encampments of the Dthreedi Arabs awaiting the arrival of Sidi Mustafa, the Bey's brother, who was to proceed into the interior with his troops to levy the usual taxes, and whose camp they were to join. This was one of those tribes who, in return for performing military service, are not subject to these taxes, whilst all those who pay them are exempt from taking up arms, except on very great emergencies. It is easy

to distinguish to which of these two classes any encampment belongs, for whilst the latter are surrounded with patches of cultivation, and with herds and flocks, nought but the horse and the camel are seen wandering through the pastures adjoining those of the soldier-tribes, which are, moreover, occasionally distinguished by a little sanjak fluttering in front of the chief's tent.

El Keerwan, القيروان, as is well known, is a sacred or holy town, into which neither Christian nor Jew is allowed to enter; even the Bey himself has not the power to insist on your being received: all he can do, and he did it for me, is to give a letter of introduction or recommendation to the head authorities of the place, provided with which, the traveller who wishes to enter within its walls, must take on himself all the risks of the enterprise.

Arrived, therefore, within a quarter of a mile from the town, Suleyman made us halt under two or three olive trees, whilst he proceeded to deliver the Bey's letter to the Kaced, after which he was to return to inform us whether

we should be admitted, or be obliged to continue our route. Here we remained exposed during a whole hour to a pitiless storm of wind and sleet, which swept the plain with the greatest ferocity. At last the Mamlook re-appeared, and we proceeded with him to the Kaeed's house, where we were very well received. Silken couches, a good kitchen, and well-dressed attendants were at our disposal.

Keerwan, the present hot-bed of all the bigotry of Muhammedanism in Africa, was founded in the year 50 of the Hejrah, (A.D. 669,) by Okhbah-ibn-Nafish. This part of Africa was first invaded during the reign of the Ommiaden Khalif Moawyah I., by Bashar, who defeated thirty thousand Greeks, and carried away as captives from the different vanquished towns eighty thousand persons, besides much wealth. We must, however, consider Okhbah as the real conqueror of Barbary, and the one who permanently annexed it to the Moslem empire.

During the viceroyship of Musa, and under

the Khalifat of Waled I., the son of Abd-el-Malek, poured forth through the gates of Keerwan those victorious and brilliant legions, headed by the gallant Tarik, which, after having conquered the whole of Mauritania, subjugated Spain—a conquest which, in after years, extended to the banks of the Loire, and planted the proud and glorious standards of Islam on the ramparts of Tours.

In 181, H. or 797, A.D. Ibrahim ibn Aglab was sent by the Khalif Haroon-er-Rasheed, fifth sovereign of the Abassida dynasty, as governor of Western Africa. Fifteen years after, Ibrahim declared himself independent sovereign of what now constitutes the Beylek of Tunis, and established his capital at Keerwan. His descendants, known as the Aglabite dynasty, conquered Crete, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Rome herself.

The Fatimite dynasty here established its power, till 358 of the Hejrah, (A.D. 969,) when El Mansoor, the then reigning sovereign having conquered Egypt, transferred the seat of his

government to Kahira, and became the supreme pontiff of Islamism. Keerwan was afterwards taken by Yussuf, sovereign of Marocco. (See Ibn Rasha.) Barbary was not generally converted to Muhammedanism till 208 of the Hejrah.

Some persons have supposed that Keerwan occupies the site of the *Vicus Augusti* of the Itinerary; but I should be inclined to doubt this, from the circumstance that all the old Arabian authors particularly mention that when the town was first built, the whole of the country was one vast forest or wilderness, inhabited by so prodigious a number of wild beasts, that it was not till after a miracle had been performed by one of their sainted men, that the labourers were enabled to continue their work. Not a single vestige, it is added, could be discovered of the former habitations of men. If the *Vicus Augusti* was situated in this vicinity, I should feel disposed to assign to it the place where I mentioned the existence of some traces of fortifications on the adjoining heights.

Keerwan is surrounded by a crenelated wall, and its suburbs by another. It contains a large kazbah, and many mosques, the principal of which are those of Sidina Okhbah, and the Basha Jamaa; but as I was not permitted to enter them, I sent Mahmood to visit them and make his report to me, with instructions to copy, as well as he could, any inscriptions he might find there: he returned without any, stating, however, that the mosques were supported by a great number of antique columns of rich marbles.

Our promenades through the town were managed with the greatest mystery, and the Kaeed at first refused positively to allow us to walk out, except after the Moghrab, or sun-set, when all persons would be busily employed with their dinners. As, however, I did not perceive that much pleasure could accrue from a walk in the dark, I told him I should not go out at all; when, after making some farther difficulties, he appointed one of his officers to attend us, making us promise that we would not stare

about too much, take notes or drawings, or speak any European language. In this manner we therefore paraded through the town, observing a most dignified silence, and a steady, solemn pace.

The town is large, has good houses, and is kept comparatively clean. It appears to form a square, with four gates, the Bab el jedeed, (new,) Bab al khokh, (peach,) Bab el Toones, and Bab el jeladeen, (skins.) The streets are wide, and in them are seen many columns, capitals, &c. besides some beautiful and highly-raised Cufic inscriptions.

The institutions for general instruction founded at Keerwan were magnificently endowed, and had justly become very celebrated. For many of the best eastern works now known in Europe, we are indebted to the libraries of Keerwan, which contained books which could no where else be met with. I could obtain no information as to their present state.

Outside the inner walls are the suburbs, mentioned in some works by the name of Recheda,

and Raqueda ; (Leo. Afr. and Thuan. ;) but these names seem at present to be entirely lost.

El Aglab, during his reign, sent one of his generals, called Al Kama, in command of an expedition to Sicily, who, during his stay in that country, built a town, which, in its present name of Alcamo, still retains that of its founder.

Keerwan is looked upon as the second town in importance in the Regency, and its Kaeed possesses in himself so much power, that he may to a certain degree be said to be entirely independent of the Bey, and certainly, as regards the interior management of his district, he is so. His will is absolute, and his orders most strictly enforced.

During the reign of Hammooda Basha, the Kaeed, who, according to custom, had made his rounds, and had ascertained from different travellers what they had paid for their provisions, found that one of them had purchased a certain quantity of bread, which was found deficient in weight when placed in the Kaeed's scales. The party proceeded to the baker's, whose scales gave correctly the weight at which he had sold

the bread ; on this the Kaeed had them broken, when they were found to contain a quantity of quicksilver in a hollow tube, which could thus be made to throw its balance on either side. The baker's oven happened at the moment to be properly heated, and the Kaeed, without any further trial, ordered the culprit to be immediately thrown into it. Hammooda having heard of this, remonstrated with the Kaeed on his precipitancy, when he answered, " I have done great good—bakers will in future deem it preferable to heat their ovens for bread of a proper weight, than to bake themselves, of whatever weight they may chance to be."

The prices of provisions are all fixed by the Kaeed, and are only about half what they are at Tunis. If a person will not, or cannot sell his goods at the tariff's price, he is not allowed to offer them for sale.

Keerwan is famous for the beauty of its yellow Morocco boots and slippers ; for the leather is dyed of a colour so delicately-bright, that it has been found impossible to imitate it.

The Kaeed Sidi Othman el Marabet had several very fine horses ; indeed some, though small, were of enormous strength and power ; and one, a black from the negro country, was of a very peculiar formation, especially about the head and neck, which latter, in shape and in the size of the crest, was exactly like that of the Godolphin Arabian, and from it his mane shot up like porcupine quills. There were also some very fine camels. It was curious to watch these at their dinner, which consisted of barley-meal, bran, &c. piled up like a kuscoossu in a basket tray, round which, with their backs covered with yellow and black straw mats, they knelt with all the form and dignity of Turks.

More than one walk in the town we were not allowed to take ; as I was told, that if we were known to be Christians, whilst walking about, we might probably be torn to pieces by the infuriated populace. We must not, however, accuse the Moslem of being the sect most affected by bigotry and fanaticism ; and to convince ourselves that it is not, we have only to cast

our eyes to Spain and Italy, even at the present day, when the light of reason and sound sense has in part dissipated the clouds of prejudice and ignorance under which those countries were once buried ; for if the Protestant and heretic is perhaps no longer assaulted with blows, or consigned to the flames of an *auto da fé*, yet he often meets with insult and obstacles in the exercise of his religion.

At Naples, for instance, the government, in consequence of some attacks made on several occasions by the rabble, instigated by their priests, upon the funeral processions of Protestants, has been obliged to prevent a recurrence of similar acts, by protecting those engaged in these rites, with a detachment of soldiers. And yet the Neapolitans are members of a religion, which teaches them to be in charity with all men.

Let us now see how those behave, who follow the precepts of a religion which teaches them that it is meritorious to look with contempt and enmity on all those who follow not the same creed as themselves, and who are told, that if

they cannot make proselytes with the Koran, they may then resort to the sabre.

During my residence at Tunis, the French Consul-General, and the English Vice-Consul, died. Funeral processions, composed of the other Consuls and Christian inhabitants were formed, and proceeded in open day to the respective burial-grounds, which are both at some considerable distance; the streets were lined with Turks, Moors, and wild Bedouens; and yet, not only was there no necessity for a guard, but during the whole time I neither saw on their lips a smile of derision, nor heard a word of insult.

CHAPTER VI.

Departure from Keerwan—Suessi Arabs—Tribe of Weled Humarnrah—Sbahee dishonesty—Fertility of Africa—Zaleith Arabs—Intruders—Novel mode of making butter—Female slavery—Bedoueen tents—Return to Sfakkus.

HAVING been furnished, agreeably to my application, with two Ussalat cavalry soldiers as an escort, who were to accompany me wherever I went, and to remain as long as I chose to keep them, I left Keerwan on the 1st of February, directing my course to the east of south; and after seven hours march, stopped at a dowar of the Suessi Arabs, who seemed to be in better circumstances than those we had hitherto seen; for in lieu of the common rush

mats which constituted our former beds, we here slept on very handsome and deliciously soft carpets, full half an inch in thickness, made by the bedoueens near Tripoli. We had this day passed over that vast plain I have before mentioned, which is totally uncultivated, with the exception of a few plantations of the opuntia, and patches of barley, close to which the Arabs, when the corn and the fruit are ripe, pitch their tents. I also passed a mausoleum, built of bricks and small irregular stones.

Next morning we rode for six hours and a half, to an encampment of the Weled Humarnrah, situated about a mile and a half to the west of the Sibhah tal Ghérrah, a lake which lies some miles to the south of El Jemm, but which, in the maps, is erroneously placed close to it. This tribe seems also possessed of wealth, and employs a considerable number of female negro slaves to perform all the household duties, for their wives and daughters are never allowed to be seen, being

constantly kept in strict seclusion. Strangers are never admitted into their tents, one being kept on purpose for travellers, which on their arrival is pitched in the centre of the camp. Two lambs were killed for us; one was roasted, and the other made into kuscoossu.

On the right, we had during the day observed the Jebel el Toomah, (the last of the visible part of the Ussalat range,) raising its purple form in the distance like an island from the bosom of the waves, for all around is seen but one unvaried and barren plain, destitute of trees, and indescribably silent and lonesome; no sound was heard save the occasionally melancholy notes of some sentimental ditty sung by one of the soldiers, or the startling noise of the rhaad, or the hoo-barah, as they rose alarmed from before the horses' feet. The former of these birds are a remarkably fine branch of the Ptarmigan species, and are better known by the name of Poule de Carthage; the other is a sort of the Cock of the Woods.

We this day also saw a great number of the

beautiful and graceful gazelles, in herds of from twenty to forty each, after whom the soldiers and myself galloped at full speed, shouting and firing at them with ball; we were, however, too few in number to render the chase very successful; but many, especially young ones, are caught in this way by the Arabs, who assemble in parties of ten or twenty, some galloping after them, whilst others making détours, turn them back, till panic struck, and no longer knowing in what direction to fly, they fall under repeated discharges of musketry.

During this day, my soldiers, seeing a fine horse at some distance from the road, went up to the Arab who owned it, and, under pretence of wishing to buy it, were going to steal it, which the owner perceiving, cut, unperceived, the picketing rope, giving the horse at the same time a forcible kick, and hallooing on his greyhound after him. Away rushed the wild animal, bounding swiftly over the plain; but, unfortunately for the owner, we were in advance, and the horse, after running riot for some time,

joined us, when he was caught by the sbahees, one of whom immediately transferring his saddle and bridle to his prizé, and giving his own mare to his comrade to lead, started off to try its paces. Having halted half an hour after at a spring, an old woman was seen running up to us in the most frantic manner to claim the horse, for which she stated that her husband, only a few days before, had given seven camels. The sbahees, however, firmly refused to restore the property, when, perceiving that the affair was about to assume the appearance of a serious robbery, I interfered, and ordered the soldiers to give up their prey, in return for which I got a kiss on the shoulder from the old woman, and sulky and savage looks during the whole day from the escort. These soldiers naturally expected to be attacked by the tribe if it had been any where near, and I saw them preparing to defend themselves, looking at the priming of their guns, and drawing their sabres; and, in fact, half an hour after the restoration, we beheld a considerable number of armed Arabs

commencing to assemble on our flanks, but they never advanced within gun-shot. The old woman had unassisted won the day.

Bysacium was formerly so renowned for the fertility of its soil, that it received the additional name of *Emporium*, and its soil, though little cultivated, still retains this characteristic quality; for this day, whilst halting in a field of young barley to feed our horses with its tempting crop, I counted on one plant ninety-seven shoots or stalks; and this plant was not selected by me as being the largest, but as the nearest to where I was sitting. Suleyman assured me he had often seen some with three hundred; and Pliny, in speaking of the extraordinary productiveness of this country, mentions that a plant of *triticum* was once sent from it to Augustus, which had within a very few of four hundred stalks, and one that was sent to Nero, contained three hundred and forty. “Extantque,” he adds, “de eâ re epistolæ.”

The fertility of Africa was, in short, so great, that we find it noticed by almost every

author: Pindar calls it “τὰν πυροφόρον Λιβυαν;” Horace, “Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africæ;” and Varro says, “Ad Byzacium item ex modio nasci centum.” But it would be endless to quote all that has been written about it, for Ennius, Ovid, Seneca, Martial, Statius, Petronius, Rutilius, Claudian, Sidonius, *e tanti altri*, all speak in its praise. Should it ever be the fate of Tunis to become one of our colonies, it would, in a very short time, again become the granary of Europe. A corn-bag, of the size of those used by our cavalry, is sufficient to sow more than an acre, and to prevent the seed from falling too thickly, the Arabs mix with it a great quantity of sand.

On the 3rd, at four A. M., we were on horseback, steering our course over vast solitudes by the sole assistance of the stars, for land-marks there were none; a straight unvaried line, dividing earth from sky, was all that could be distinguished. As day began to break, we saw the ruins of a mausoleum, but no vestiges of any town; two hours more brought us to a

very large encampment of the Zaleith Arabs, who were then employed in milking their numerous flocks, previous to turning them upon the pastures. The ewes are tied together by the neck, in two ranks, facing inwards, the heads of the one being dovetailed among those of the other. These sheep were some of the finest I ever saw, the early lambs especially, which appeared to me as large as those of eighteen months old in England.

This tribe is said to contain five thousand souls, and forms a part of the great branch of the Waled Saeed, *والد سعيد*, who inhabit the district called the Sahul, *ساحل*, or "sea coast." Their dowar was the largest I had as yet seen, but in other respects it perfectly resembled all the others, which invariably form either a circle or hollow square, each tent facing the east, as nearly so at least as possible. In the centre are placed the camels, herds, and flocks, when they return at sun-set from grazing. The tents are made by the women of the tribe, with a mixture of wool and goats'-hair, the colours being

always dark, either entirely black, or with alternate stripes of grey or chocolate colour; they are very long, but low, and as the sides do not touch the ground, the interval is filled up with bushes and brushwood, through which, however, the dogs and goats creep at night, and walk over those persons who are sleeping inside. These visits rather incommoded me at first, but I soon got reconciled to them, though never to the intrusion of camels and cows, who, not treading lightly, used to occasion considerable pain; but as these latter interruptions to our repose did not often occur, and only when the weather was rainy, it would not be fair to note them as one of the inconveniences of travelling in Barbary. The furniture of these tents is very simple, consisting of rush mats for beds, sometimes carpets; the sacks are made of camels' hair, in which the dates and barley are kept; an iron pot, a dish for the kúskoossu, a wooden bowl to drink out of, a goat skin, in which butter is made by suspending it from a triangle, and moving it backwards

and forwards, and another or more skins to contain water. In little more than half an hour after it has been decided to move, all these effects have been stowed on the backs of horses, camels, or asses, and the tribe has commenced its march; and in about the same time after it has halted the tents are pitched, and every thing arranged as if they had been there for months.

The women do all the hard work; the men, unless by necessity compelled, nothing; and the common expression among themselves is, that the women are beasts of burden by day, and only really themselves at night, when their husbands, for their own gratification, condescend to look upon them as members of the human race.

I imagine that the inhabitants of Barbary, at the present day, have in no respect whatever changed from the manners and customs of the ancient possessors of the country. Virgil especially, describes in a few words the habits of the ancient Africans, which correctly cor-

responds to those of the bedoueens. (Geor. iii. v. 339.) *Mapalia* was the name of their tents, and by this they are mentioned by many authors, as Lucan—

“ Et solitus vacuis errare mapalibus Afer
Venator.”

Silius Italicus—

“ Qualia Maurus amat dispersa Mapalia Pastor;”

and Tacitus—“ Numidas positis mapalibus consedis;” besides which, they are mentioned by Virgil, Livy, and Sallust, which latter, in his Jugurthan war, (c. 17,) adds, that “ these tents resemble the inverted hulls of ships.” This may certainly have been the case formerly, though at present, from the alterations made in the models of ships, the resemblance is not particularly striking. The Arabs at present call their tents *Beit es-shaar*, “ the house of hair.” The Kabayles who inhabit the mountains, and are probably the descendants of the aboriginal Africans, and of the Phœnicians, live in dash-krahs, or villages composed of little stationary

huts called ghoorbis, and anciently magalia. Thus Virgil mentions them—

“ Miratur molem Æneas, magalia quondam.”

Leaving this encampment of Zaleith Arabs, who had told us that some very fine ruins existed at Kazr Musghinna, and at another place called Kazr Burjanah, we proceeded thither, and found them to consist merely of two mausolea standing about an hour's distance apart; each of two stories, and the former retaining on its vaulted roofs portions of arabesque paintings: this one is also surrounded by a polygonal inclosure. They are both constructed of small irregular stones, with the arches, cornices, and pilasters of baked bricks. Near the latter we discovered the town and bay of Sfakkus, and soon after entered the belt of gardens and villas which surrounds the town.

We were well received by our former acquaintance the Kaeed Muhammed Jalooli; he gave me one of his country villas to inhabit during my stay, sent me attendants, and a cook

who gave us excellent dinners, which appeared to us still more excellent after the eternal kus-coossu. No less than twenty-five dishes were served at each repast; and my soldiers, who had perhaps never even seen such plenty, swore by the beard of the prophet, of the Bey, and of their own fathers, that Sfakkus was paradise, and the Kaeed would decidedly be a saint if he was not one already. They also endeavoured, by all possible arguments, to induce me to remain here at least ten days. We took an early opportunity of going to the bath; and certainly, if ever man can feel sure of any thing in this life, he must undoubtedly be so after a Turkish bath, when he must be convinced that the corporeal case of his soul is outwardly clean.

I paid a visit to the Kaeed at another of his villas, to convey me to which he had sent his carriage. He is extremely fond of flowers and of gardening, and has several rare and beautiful plants. Here we reposed for some time, smoking and drinking sherbet and ambered coffee, and listening to a succession of stories told by

my Terjeman and Mamlook, and one of the Kaeed's suite, who possessed an equal volubility of tongue. The latter explained to me the origin of geraniums, which was as follows:—The prophet Muhammed one day having washed his shirt, threw it upon a plant of the mallow for the purpose of drying, and when the shirt was taken away, the mallow was found to have been transformed by contact with so sacred an object into a magnificent geranium, a plant which had never previously existed. In the Kaeed's garden I observed the *Geranium Numidicum*, which I believe is not common in England. Sfakkus is still as famous for the abundance and fineness of its pistachio nuts, (*Pist. lentiscus*,) as it was formerly; this tree, after sun-set, diffuses a very powerful smell of turpentine. The *cucumis dudaim*, a small melon about the size of an orange, and of the most fragrant odour, is also common. In the deserts, I afterwards met with a species very much resembling it in appearance, but seeming to combine in itself the con-

centration of all bitterness. The Arabs, who call it humdūlah, assert that if a person, whilst at the bath, and in a state of perspiration, stands on one of them for an hour, he will feel the taste of the fruit in his mouth.

The thermometer at mid-day on the 4th of February marked 69°, whilst at Keerwan. it never rose higher than 50° ; but then it must be stated that the winter was particularly severe.

CHAPTER VII.

The Wed el Thainee—The Tana—Sidi Maharess—Kazr
 Hungha—Neffhas and Beni Zeed Arabs—Inhospita-
 lity—Camels—Arrival at Ghabs—Tacape—The Lotus
 —The Khannah—The Palm-tree—Leghma—Polypi.

ON the 5th I continued my tour, keeping at about one or two miles from the sea-shore ; and after three hours march, passed on the right of Nekhtah, a small collection of houses close to the sea, round which a considerable quantity of indigo is raised. Between this and Sidi-Maheress, I crossed the Wady Sufhar, and saw and chased several large wolves who were prowling round the flanks of a flock of sheep. This river, if such a name may be given to

a torrent called into existence only during the rainy season, was the only one I met with; though Shaw states positively that he crossed "a pretty large brook called the Wed el Thainee," which he supposes to be the Tana or Tanais mentioned by Sallust, (Bel. Jug. 90,) as the river where Marius laid in his store of water previous to marching on Capsa. It is true we had at a short distance from Sfakkus, left on our right a small village called Teeny, which probably may have been the ancient $\Theta\eta\nu\eta$; but having been assured, on my offering money to be shown any antiquities, that none existed there, I had not deemed it necessary to pass through it: it is, however, equally true, that there is no other stream at present between Sfakkus and Sidi Maheress than the Wady Sufhar. The Tana I afterwards found in a very different and remote part of the country.

In six hours from Sfakkus we reached Sidi Maharess, a small town close to the sea, and the ancient *Macomada*. It contains the ruins

of a considerable Saracenic fort, in the walls which I observed a defaced and almost illegible Latin inscription, and several fragments of large granite columns; a great many more must have existed, but they have been converted into cannon balls, some of which are still seen in the court. On the beach I observed several young men and boys playing at a game perfectly resembling hockey or goff. Spinning-tops are also as much in fashion with Tuniseen boys as in our English schools.

On the following day, after riding eight miles, we arrived at Kazr Hungha, a large fort built of square stones by El Aglab, who reigned about the year 800: it forms a large square, fortified by eight towers, some round, others square, and others again polygonal. In it, and around it, are several ancient cisterns, as well as traces of edifices, and pieces of marble columns, many of which have been at different times taken to Sfakkus. This fort is built at about two hundred yards from the sea, and the more ancient

the ruins are those probably of *Oleastrum*.* Hence indeed we have a view of the low and flat island of Surkenis, which I think may be the Triton's island of Scylax, who, in his description of the lesser Syrtis, says, “*Εν ταύτῃ τῇ Σύρτιδι ἐνέστηκεν ἡ νῆσος Τρίτωνος καλουμένη*”—or his Katari-chias, “*μετὰ Λωτοφάγους Καταριχίας*. It must be observed, that in his geography, Scylax in many points differs from Herodotus, Strabo, and other writers.

Nine hours after leaving Sidi Maharess we arrived at a large collection of detached small encampments of the Neffhaz Arabs. For the last six miles we had been followed by a body of ten armed horsemen, whose conduct seemed very suspicious; for, in whatever direction we turned, they invariably followed us. When

* The town of *Eschidus*, mentioned by Scylax, I think must have occupied the same site; or, Eschidus probably was only the more ancient name of the same town. The whole of this country round the lesser Syrtis was occupied by a great many towns, as Polybius tells us: “*Θεορῶν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν πόλεων τῶν περὶ τὴν μικρὰν Σύρτιν, καὶ τὸ καλλὸς τῆς χώρας ἦν καλοῦσιν Εμπορία.*”

we halted they did the same, but at the distance of a quarter of a mile ; and once, when accompanied by a soldier, I galloped away from the column, to visit what appeared to be an ancient ruin, four of them detached themselves after me ; on seeing which, the rest of my party turned to join me, and the enemies, if such they were, fell back upon their own corps. We were prepared for a skirmish, and the baggage-horses were consequently placed in front.—Arrived at the first group of tents, we inquired where the Sheikh of the tribe resided, when we were directed to another, and from that to a third, and so on. At last Abd ul Kazem, one of my soldiers, who had gone about by himself *en éclaireur*, rode back and told us that the chief's tent was in the encampment we had first stopped at. We therefore returned, and insisted upon being lodged in the Sheikh's tent. Then arose from earth to heaven the loud words of anger, and oft-repeated curses, in which noisy warfare my men, though they were greatly inferior in number, and the opposing party contained in

its ranks several old women, firmly held their ground; but at last getting weary, we dismounted and forced our way in, turning out from one half of the tent its former occupants. The war continued, however, to rage for nearly two hours after, when the old women, quite hoarse and exhausted, and finding we would not move, suddenly changed their tone, and much to our increased annoyance, commenced lavishing honied words and caresses upon us, in the hopes doubtless of obtaining a handkerchief or some trinket. Our supper, at least that part which was furnished by them, consisted only of a dish called *erfisah*, composed of toasted bread pounded and mixed with dates, and the melted fat of sheep's tail, which proved far from bad. I had, however, luckily found on the road a very fine lamb, which we roasted.

Next morning we proceeded to Sidi Mehebub, a marabet surrounded with a few tents, and about eight miles distant. The *Cellæ Picentinæ* must, I think, have stood not far from this; but no ruins that I could discover, indicate

its actual position. Six miles to the south-east of this, and close to the sea, where the coast rises perpendicularly, is an octagonal tower built of large square stones, called by the Arabs El Nadoor, which, as it resembles in style the fort at Hungha, I imagine to be of the same period. Close to it is the lake, or Sibhalı Ghatayah, very shallow, but communicating with the sea; some parts were quite dry, and in crossing it I observed the foot-prints of a great number of animals, especially of wolves, jackalls, and gazelles, of which latter we had met many flocks.

Seven hours from the dowars of the Neffhaz we reached the banks of the Wady Akareith, whose waters being only slightly brackish, afforded us a great treat, and we filled all our jars and bottles. In one hour and a half more, we halted at a dower of the Beni Zeed, a tribe whose head quarters are in the land where the ostrich lays its eggs, and who had only come here to pay their taxes to the Saheb el taba. This tribe, in common with others, amuse, and at the same time

repay themselves on their return, by plundering travellers and small caravans, and often conclude the affair by murder. By them we were received with still greater inhospitality than by the Neffhaz, and it was only after making a charge at the largest and best of the forty tents, which formed the encampment, that we obtained lodging, but it was long before we could procure any thing to eat for either ourselves or horses; and the Mamlook told me, that were it not for the vicinity of the Saheb-el-taba's camp we should have been obliged to have drawn sabres, and pulled triggers, before we could have expected to be admitted into the tents. However, when we were once settled, the horses received their barley, and the lambs were killed, and were actually undergoing the process of cookery—in short, when the Arabs found that it was of no use now to try and rid themselves of us, as we had forced from them all they could give, they relaxed in their threats and frowns, and we became apparently very good friends; but the Mamlook cautioned us, notwithstanding, to have

our arms ready. In compliance with his advice we slept on them, and found that guns, swords, pistols, and yataghans, do not form very comfortable pillows.—The country we passed over during these three days, still bore the same flat and desolate appearance, varied only at distant intervals by the appearance of some mountain summit rising above the horizon far to the west. In riding over these apparently interminable, and desert plains, the traveller's mind experiences a degree of restless impatience which he cannot conquer or control; for from sun-rise to sun-set, he is in hourly expectation that from the next gentle undulation he sees in advance, some change in the scenery will break in upon the harassing monotony; but no—this and other elevations are attained, and still the same successions of boundless wastes continue to present themselves to the fatigued and aching eye, till rendered almost frantic, the unphilosophic rider dashes his pointed stirrups into his wearied horse's flanks, and endeavours, by the swiftness of his flight,

to escape from the feelings which overpower him. The heat, the plodding foot pace at which all these journeys are performed, the death-like silence which reigns around, and the heavy drowsy look of men and horses, add greatly to the depression of the mind's buoyancy. The sandy and burning deserts themselves never affected me in a similar manner, for there you are before-hand prepared for what you are to undergo—here this is not the case. At times, however, you are roused by this nakedness and extent of space, which, from a certain resemblance to the boundless expanse of the ocean, excites occasionally a considerable degree of interest.

But enough: I have, more than I ought, complained of what after all was nothing worse than three stupid days' ride—though these, I must admit, were varied by an occasional herd of cattle, or flock of sheep, attended by one or two Bedouins who, draperied, in the folds of their sefsars and baracans, and armed with their long guns, stood motionless as the petri-

fied figures at Ras Sem ;— or, by long trains of camels, either slowly and solemnly moving along, laden with the produce of the Jereed, or wandering in freedom with that peculiar pensive and drowsy look which belongs to them, in search of such scanty herbs as the soil produces;—sometimes, again, was seen a lonely Sbahee, with gun and sword, bending his solitary steps to some still far distant spot, where he was to deliver the dispatches he was charged with.

During one of these days Muhammed Bootraa, one of my soldiers, stole a very fine chestnut mare, with a yearling at her side, that were picketted near where we passed. No Arabs were by, and I was riding in front, so that he was enabled to march his prize several miles from where he had found her, before I became aware of this irregular conduct on his part, and ordered him to set her loose, which he seemed particularly loath to do, observing that he did not much regret the loss of the former horse, but that it made him excessively unhappy to part with this one, which was so valuable

that it was most probable he should never again be able to meet with her like. He added, that he could not conceive what possible reason I could have in protecting any other person's property than my own.

We had seen since we left Sfakkus immense troops of camels, chiefly nagas, or females, with their young at their feet. Many were white, and the little ones were remarkably pretty, and resembled in colour and in the curling of their coats, well-washed poodle dogs. When they are to be weaned, the mother's udder is not only confined in a bag, but the young ones are painted, which prevents the dams from recognising their young, and I have several times been amused by the look of astonishment put on by the young camels, who, after having been thus metamorphosed, were furiously driven back by the mothers, when they came to suck.

During the rutting season, which takes place in winter, the males are extremely ferocious and dangerous to those who approach them; their throats swell, they foam at the mouth, and

frequently throw out two long red bladders which hang down from each side of their mouths. The Arabs told me that they have a singular but certain mode of ascertaining the goodness of young camels. When the first appearance above the horizon, of a star called Merzim, (Mars?) is expected, the camels are placed in a line fronting the point where it will rise. As soon as it does so, and when its appearance is very large and brilliant, the good camels endeavour to escape, whilst the bad ones remain steady, and these are then sold as soon as possible and at a low price.*

In the Regency of Tunis I never met with the dromedary ; it is however, common in Egypt and Syria, where it is called Hajeen.

On the 8th, after three hours ride, we arrived at Ghabs, غابص ; here the appearance of the country had a completely different character from

* Camels are shorn once a year, and then, to prevent their suffering from cold, they are rubbed over with a coat of pitch and tar ; their appearance, whilst in this costume, is singularly ugly.

what we had lately seen ; for instead of the wearisome plain, the ground swelled into higher undulations, whilst both to the south and west I observed chains of hills, and the whole scenery was enlivened by extensive woods of palm-trees, through which were seen several small hamlets, such as Mettoweah, Wodreff, &c. We also crossed several water-courses, but most of them were dry, and the others had only a very narrow thread of water running through them. Close to Ghabs, we came to one of the branches of the Wad el Ghabs, whose waters were so clear, that after the execrable water we had lately drunk, we could not refrain from dismounting and drinking most copiously. We were very well received by the Khaleef of the town, who gave me lodgings in the Bey's house. Ghabs, the capital of the province called El Aardh, العرض, of which the Saheb-el-taba is Kaeed, stands about a mile from the sea, and consists properly of two separate towns or villages ; the one, in which is the Bey's house, is called Jara, and the other to

the south, where the bazaar is held, El Menzel : they are separated from each other by a plain, about the third of a mile in breadth, through which flows another branch of the Wad el Ghabs, and on which stands a little fort.

The inhabitants of Jara and El Menzel are often at war with each other, and fight their battles on the intermediate plain ; but when the agha of the fort perceives, from several of the combatants being killed and wounded, that the quarrel is becoming serious, he fires two or three cannon loaded with round shot among the belligerents, who take his hint, and retire quietly to their respective homes. The greater part of these towns is built with the materials of the ancient *Tacape* or *Epi-chus*, which stood at about half a mile to the south, on the spot now called Medina el Kadeemah, or “the old town ;” its vestiges are seen in the vicinity of the marabet of Sidi Abou el Beyba, a sainted personage, who is said to have been for many years, head barber to Muhammed. Nothing remains of it above

ground, and the square granite pillars mentioned by Shaw have entirely disappeared; but when tilling the soil or making excavations, the Arabs are said to find considerable remains.

It evidently was a very ancient and solidly built city, for the stones taken from thence to build both Jara and El Menzel are of great dimensions; they are hard and take a good polish, and a great number of enormous oyster-shells are found in them, which, in some instances, may be said to form, in their petrified state, the sole component material of the masses. Numerous columns and capitals are also found, chiefly of the Ionic order; they are however of a rude style of sculpture, apparently belonging to periods long antecedent to the perfection at which the art subsequently arrived. I only succeeded in discovering three inscriptions, or rather fragments of them; one of these is Punic. (See Appendix, Nos. 76, 77, 78.)

The streets of Ghabs are lined with covered galleries supported by rude square pillars, and resemble, *en petit*, the streets of Turin. Leo

Africanus tells us that Ghabs is “fortified with most high and stately walls, and with a strong castle ; just by it, runneth a certain river of hot and salt water ;” but in both these statements he is incorrect, especially in the latter, for the water is both cool and sweet, and I certainly observed no vestiges of the most high and stately walls. With regard to the strength of the castle, we must suppose that he had not given much of his attention to the study of fortification, for if he had he would have been aware that with one piece of mountain-artillery, and a corporal’s guard, it might be taken in fifteen minutes. I also, in vain, made inquiries respecting a fruit which he says is found here.* “Heere is also digged out of the grounde a kinde of fruite about the bigness of a beane, and in taste resembling an almond. This fruite being ordinarie ouer all the kingdom of Tunis, is called by the Arabians Habhaziz.”

* Future travellers ought to endeavour to discover it, for from its name it is worthy of their researches, at least if I form a correct idea of it from the Arabic حب عزيز :
 “The beloved berry.”

The lotus however, (*Rhamnus lotus, aculeis geminatis : altero recurvo, foliis ovato-oblongis,*) I found in great abundance. This was the famous fruit so esteemed by the ancients, who used to say that it was so delicious, that to be always able to eat it, was worth forsaking one's own country for ever. I was, however, quite satisfied with eating it once, for it possesses but a sweet insipid taste. Here also grows in great quantities the khennah, so much used as a dye for ladies' hands and horses' legs; the colour produced is a bright red orange: the leaves of this shrub are picked twice a year, and when they are dry they are pounded to a fine powder, which is formed into a paste, applied to the part required, and then bandaged round. As soon as the leaves have been picked, the plant is cut down to a level with the ground. The khennah requires to be frequently watered, as does also the palm tree, for which purpose the plantations are divided into squares, the surface being made as level as possible, and enclosed by banks; a stream is then admitted

into them, and allowed to flow for a certain time every week, generally once a week for one hour in the day, and again for two hours during the night, and thus in turn each square is watered; the expenses of watering are defrayed by the various occupants in proportion to their number of squares.

This system of irrigation has existed in the country for many ages, as is proved by Pliny's description of it.* But though the palm requires to be well watered at the roots, yet much rain injures the dates; and as the rains had this year been very frequent and heavy, the crop was spoilt and in great part destroyed. Bochart states the name of *Tacape* to be derived from a Phœnician word which signifies "a wet and irrigated place." These groves of palm-trees are extremely beautiful, for independent of the natural graceful forms of the tree itself, proudly towering high above every other object, and waving its slender and long

* "Ternis ferè M. passuum in omnem partem fons abundat, largus quidem, sed certis horarum spatiis dispensatus inter incolas."

branches in the breeze, the trunks are connected together by festoons of the vine, and around them grow a variety of fruit trees, which at the period of my visit were in full blossom, and diffused around the most fragrant odours. Ancient writers mention that the vines of *Ta-cape* used to produce grapes twice a year.

We were daily supplied with the sap of the date tree, which is a delicious and wholesome beverage, when drank quite fresh, but if allowed to remain for some hours it acquires a sharp taste, not unlike cider. It is called *Leghma*, and poetically the “tears of the dates.” When a tree is found not to produce much fruit, the head is cut off, and a bowl or cavity scooped out of the summit, in which the rising sap is collected, and this is drunk without any other preparation. If the tree be not exhausted by draining, in five or six months it grows again, and at the end of two or three years may again be cut: it is capable of undergoing this operation five or six times, and it may easily be known how often a tree has been cut, by

the number of rings of a narrow diameter which are seen towards its summit ; but if the sap is allowed to flow too long it will perish entirely at the end of a year. It would appear that the ancients were acquainted with this manner of obtaining this liquid ; for I have in my possession an ancient cornelian intaglio, representing a tree in this state, and the jars in which the juice was placed ; this stone was found in the Jereed, the country of dates and leghma.

From the fruit of the palm, the Jews distil a spirit called bokka, which is not unpleasant ; but, at the same time, what is made here is not near so good as what I used to obtain in Nubia ; this I thought excellent ; it was certainly very wholesome.

The whole of this coast is low, and the water shallow ; it appears also to have considerably receded, for *Tacape* was once a sea-port town, the form of whose bay can still be clearly distinguished. The tide is very pronounced along the whole of these shores, rising and falling from eight to ten feet, a fact noticed by Strabo,

Pliny, Solinus, and Dion. In these shallow waters are caught great quantities of fish, by forming curved lines of pallisades some way out to sea, with palm branches; by which the fish which come up with the high water, are retained when it recedes. The horrid polypus, which is however greedily eaten, abounds, and some are of an enormous size; they prove at times highly dangerous to bathers. An instance of this occurred two years since; a Sardinian captain bathing at Jerbeh, felt one of his feet in the grasp of one of these animals: on this, with his other foot he tried to disengage himself, but this limb was immediately seized by another of the monster's arms; he then with his hands endeavoured to free himself, but these also in succession were firmly grasped by the polypus, and the poor man was shortly after found drowned, with all his limbs strongly bound together by the arms and legs of the fish; and it is extraordinary, that where this happened, the water was scarcely four feet in depth. The polypus, after having

entwined its arms round its prey, adheres to it by suction, for which purpose the under part of its limbs is furnished with a double row of bell-shaped air-holes.

I defer speaking of the Wad el Ghabs, the supposed *Triton flumen* of the ancients, till my visit to the great Sibhah, from whence it was said to flow.

CHAPTER VIII.

A tropical Evening—Tobulba—Domesticated Serpents—
 The Saheb-el-taba — Ophthalmia — Shanshu — Hot
 Springs—Leo Africanus again in error—The Hadeyfah
 —The Wolf's Well—El Maks—Telemeen—Dates.

THE weather, during the days I remained at Ghabs, was very pleasant and genial, the thermometer marking at one P. M. on the 8th of February, $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and in the sun 108° ; the evenings especially were delicious, and as I wandered along the roofs or terraces of the houses, it was beautiful to watch the glorious sun sinking gradually behind the thick forests of palm trees—shooting through their foliage long bright

streams of vivid light, and gilding their higher branches and the summits of the adjacent minarets; and when finally concealed behind the horizon, leaving the western sky one glowing sheet of fire, whilst its brilliancy was reflected in many a varied and lovely tint upon the fleecy clouds which floated through the air. In a few minutes the bright hue of molten gold is mellowed down to a warm crimson, which, in its turn, by a gradual succession of tints, gives place to all the beautiful varieties of purple, and this again becomes tempered, and mingles into the approaching shades of evening. In a little while, the sky again becomes brilliant and dazzling, from the twinkling splendour of numberless bright stars; the air is at the same time charged with the balmy fragrance of countless blossoms, and falls with refreshing coolness upon the burning forehead: the silence of the scene is unbroken by any sound, save that of the muezzim's solemn and melancholy call to prayers; then can be distinguished in all directions, on the house top, in the court,

in the street, and in the grove, the dark forms of Moslems kneeling in supplication to their Maker.—But the long-expected Moghrab has arrived, the sun has set, and Feraj announces dinner.

On arriving at Ghabs, I forwarded, by an orderly, the Bey's letter to the Saheb-el-tabā, who was encamped, at three days march, on the frontiers of Tripoli; and whilst waiting for his answer I amused myself by strolling through the woods, and riding about the environs.

Among other places I visited Tobulba, three miles to the south-east, which occupies the site of some ancient town or station; for the same sort of stones, capitals, &c., which are seen at Ghabs, are also observed here, but no inscriptions. It may probably have been *Marta*. Beyond is Zarrah, where the inhabitants are said to have their houses full of snakes, which they domesticate and live with on the most familiar footing. They lay their eggs in holes in the walls, and crawl about the floor, neither injuring nor injured by either man or animal,

and at dinner come to pick up the food which is thrown to them. Mela mentions this fact, but adds, that the people used to eat them, instead of eating with them. Bruce also speaks of it.

In the court of the Bey's house, where we lived, were different birds and animals brought from the interior, which the Saheb-el-tabâ was to take with him to Tunis. Among these was an ostrich, which we amused ourselves with feeding with *boorbies*, the small copper coin of the country. One day he swallowed no less than twenty, and experienced no apparent inconvenience from the repast. On a march, a jacket is put over the body of these birds, so as to confine the wings, and in this manner they move with the column of cattle and sheep which follows the camp.

On the 11th, the Saheb-el-tabâ and his corps arrived from Doorleen, where they had been to levy contributions. His regular force consisted of two thousand men, namely, one thousand two hundred zouaves, five hundred sbahes or makazzeneeahs, and the rest mamlooks,

artillery, hampas, &c., with two pieces of mountain artillery; besides which, he was accompanied by clouds of bedouins through the districts to which they belonged; and it was said that of these he had on the frontiers as many as twenty thousand, but this number I should think must be exaggerated.

Don Luigi, a Neapolitan exile of the revolution of 1820, and at present physician to the Saheb-el-taba, and whom he had accompanied in his march, told me that he had seen no antiquities towards Tripoli. At Zarrah he stated there were some hot-springs.

The camp was pitched in the plain between Jara and El Mensel, where I went to visit the Saheb-el-taba, whom I found making his rounds of inspection, and ascertaining whether the horses' backs were chafed or not. He understands Italian, and even speaks it a little. He gave me letters for different kaeeds, and an escort of two sheikhs, or chiefs, to accompany me as far as the Sibhah, and said that he wished he had sufficient time to make the tour of the Jereed with me, addi-

ing, that Ramadhan was a very disagreeable month to travel in, it being prohibited to eat or drink during the whole of the days of that month. The troops seemed very orderly and quiet, and I heard of no plundering or beating the country people. Their tents are not like those of the bedouins, but are made of canvass like ours, only larger, and new ones are served out every year, the Turkish camp using them during one expedition, when they are turned over to the Zouaves, and after that are converted into kitchen tents.

My servant Ahmed having caught the ophthalmia, I had him well bled and physicked ; I then left him in charge of the camp, with which he was to return to Tunis, and supplied his place with an intelligent young negro from Bornou. In many parts of the Jereed I met several persons affected with this complaint, which is stated to originate from the smoke of the palmwood. Is the Egyptian ophthalmia to be traced to the same cause? for it is remarkable that not many instances of this malady are met with in the central districts of the

Regency, where pinewood is used for firing, nor in those where the olive is consumed.

On the 12th, I started for El Hammah, our course being west by north, and the country wild and barren, varied with different ranges of low mountains. At two-thirds of the way we arrived at a place called Shanshu, where, from a variety of accounts, I had been led to expect some considerable ruins, and even, according to the relation of one man, a fine equestrian statue; but, by the holy shrine of Mekkah! to my dreadful disappointment, I beheld nothing but an ancient well, quite filled up with rubbish, and a few square stones like those that are so often met with in much greater number. This was a severe blow, for I had dwelt with considerable satisfaction on the idea of seeing the marble effigy of some great hero mounted on his charger; especially as I had heard from the Bash Mamlook at Tunis, that such an object did exist somewhere in the Jereed, though, as many years had elapsed since he had seen it, he could not remember its precise position.

In four hours and three-quarters after leaving Ghabs, we arrived at El Hammah tal Ghabs, so called to distinguish it from the El Hammah of Tozer. This place consists of two villages, between which are the hot-springs and the traces of the town called from them *Aquæ Tacapitanæ*, whose site is marked by a fort mounting eight guns, and garrisoned by fifty militia. There are three principal springs, whose waters are so hot, that my thermometer, which unfortunately did not mark higher than 115° , was not capable of giving me their exact heat. It was so great, however, that I could only just dip in my hands and feet before I was obliged to draw them out again. The Arabs of the vicinity do, however, manage to plunge in the whole body, but are then compelled to scramble out again as fast as possible, when they recline in some little adjoining rooms or cells, to allow the free course of perspiration which the heat of the water has produced. The square basins, and part of the edifices which covered them, still exist. Leo Africanus is again incorrect, in his description of these springs, for

he says, "The saide hot water tasteth in a manner like brimstone, so that it will nothing at all quench a man's thirst;" whereas they are perfectly sweet, and are drank by all with avidity, after having been left some time to cool. The stream, after watering the palm-trees, is so reduced that it finally loses itself, and is absorbed by the soil; and this is the case with most of the other streams of the Jereed. Here is collected a great quantity of saltpetre.

Next morning we continued our route, and in seven hours and a quarter reached a dowar of the Sidi Mehedub Arabs. Soon after leaving El Hammah, we passed to the right of the Jebel Manzoora, the extremity of a range of hills, which form a crescent, and extend from east to west. Its outline is curiously indented, like a saw, and the whole chain resembles an enormous palm tree reclining on the sand. On the right is an extensive plain, through which flows the Wady Akareith, which I had crossed on the 8th, and the source of whose waters is in a hill called El Maida, "the table," from

which also rises another, flowing towards the Sibhah. In this plain, which from the centre gently and almost imperceptibly declines, on one side towards the sea, and on the other towards the Libyan lake, is a chain of small salt marshes.

We crossed several dry water-courses, running generally from south to north, and some of these being deeply furrowed in the soil, expose to view, red, yellow, and aque-marine coloured earths; and the ground is in many parts covered with thin leaves of transparent talc. Near the camp were the foundations of some ancient buildings, (*Agariabæ?*) from which place the handsome and singular Jebel Hadeyfah bears north, and the Manzoora east. The Hadeyfah is, according to Shaw, “an entire mountain of salt, as hard and solid as stone, of a reddish or purple colour, and is very agreeable to the palate.”

In the course of the day we had met several droves of loaded camels, accompanied by their owners, and escorted by a body of cavalry.

These people were Arabs, who had fled from the Saheb-el-tabā, in order to avoid paying him the tribute which was due, but unfortunately for them, had been caught by the Kaeed of the Nefezowa, who was now sending them with their property to the camp at Ghabs, in order to account for the unbecoming irregularity of their conduct. On seeing us they rushed to us, kissed our knees, and throwing their arms round our horses' necks, entreated our intercession, but, by the beard of our fathers ! what could we do ?

Next morning we continued our course to the westward, and in three hours came to a well called Nukhsh ed-dtheeb, the "work or excavation of the wolf," which is distinguished from a considerable distance by a low bushy palm-tree growing over it. These signals, or landmarks, are very important, for though they only serve to direct you to very bad and salt water, yet here water is every thing. Some way beyond is another well.

In four hours from the Wolf's Well, we

reached El Maks, which, from a similarity in the names, may probably occupy the site of *Maxatanzur*, which was situated somewhere in this direction. It consists of but a few huts, all, with the exception of one, in ruins; for, about ten years since, it was attacked by the Arrabas, who pillaged it, and massacred all the inhabitants. Till within the last two years, it remained perfectly abandoned; when Sidi Yusuf of Beyjah, finding that no one appeared to claim the property, sent two or three of his servants to gather the dates which grew in the plantation surrounding the village; and these men now constitute the whole of its population. There are two springs of very good water; and we may always observe that where the palm grows, there also water will be found. With the exception of the groves of El Maks, the whole of the country has a barren, savage, and dreary aspect, and is correctly described by Shaw, who calls it “a lonesome, uncomfortable desert, the resort of cut-throats and robbers, a dreary space, with neither herbage nor water.”

Heaps of stones, and the skulls of horses or camels, point out the road through this wilderness, whilst larger mounds indicate scenes of murder.

Between El Maks and Telemeen, where we arrived in three hours more, the chain of hills on our left throws out a spur to the north-west, which we crossed, catching at intervals on the right occasional views of part of the Sibhah, with the chain of mountains which borders this lake towards the north. During the day we passed a considerable water-course, called the Wady Seyddan, but it was quite dry.

Telemeen, the ancient *Almena* or *Turris Tamalleni*, stands on the borders of a small but pretty lake, in the bosom of vast plantations of the palm, and forms a very picturesque object. From its shores I beheld the exact counterpart of the scene presented to the view of the two warriors in the gardens of Armida:

“ E scherzando s'en van per l'acqua chiara
 Due donzellette garule, e lascive;
 Una intanto drizzossi, e le mammelle,
 E tutto ciò, che più la vista allettò,
 Mostrò.”

The gardens are lovely, producing every variety of fruit-trees, the peach, apricot, vine, almond, ziziphus, orange, lotus, pomegranate, and fig. The land is carefully manured, and watered by some clear streams of excellent water, in which are found the *sayat* and *kraaf*, species of water cresses and wild celery, which compose very good and refreshing salads. In the village are seen some remains of walls, capitals, and columns, and one inscription. (See Appendix, No. 79.)

Telemeen is the capital of the Nefezowa (نفرلو) district. A mile and a-half from it is the fort where the Kaeed resides—a wretched structure, mounting one or two very old and curious guns, of that sort called by Grose, in his *Military Antiquities*, falconnets: round it are some faint traces of buildings. Five miles to the south-east of Telemeen is Kebilly, the ancient *Vepillium*. We were very well received; but the people are not always very civil, for last year they murdered one of the Bey's soldiers, who had been sent to collect

the taxes. To punish them for this rude conduct, a fine of fifteen thousand piastres was imposed on them, which probably is the reason of their present civility. This punishment is much more effective, and more dreaded, than the cutting off of heads; for, as they remark, what signifies a few heads more or less? we have plenty of them, but very few piastres. Here we procured some delicious dates, of which fruit the Arabs assert there are no less than a hundred and one varieties, the best of which are the Dighli,* Hurr, Aleegh, Troonj, Boofagoos, Firmlah, Kzibb, Khintah, Boozuweyd, Baiju, Ghurruz, Gundi, Fezzani, and the Mandthoor, which latter are pressed, and kept in jars. Many different trees spring from the same root, and I have myself counted no less than fourteen, all capable of bearing fruit: ten and twelve are common, and some have as many

* The Dighli are the most delicious, and are sent to different countries as great delicacies. Each bunch is placed in a skin, carefully closed, to prevent the admission of air.

as twenty ; but eight is the usual number to which they are confined, the old trunks being cut down when the young ones are sufficiently large to bear a good crop.

The *Chamærops humilis*, or fan-palm, so common in Barbary, bears an inferior fruit ; it is, however, eaten by the Arabs. The wound inflicted by the thorn of the palm is extremely painful, and causes considerable inflammation.

CHAPTER IX.

More inhospitality—The Sibhah—A storm in the desert—
The Triton river — Kereez—Dates and Houses of the
Wateean—Antiquities — A second Mummius—Jereed
sparrows.

ON the evening of the 15th we left Telemeen, and in an hour and a-half stopped at the village of Goobeeleah, the intermediate and surrounding country being studded with a number of little oases of palm-trees, each of them inclosing villages, and resembling an archipelago of islands. Boabdillah seemed the largest of these. At Goobeeleah we were inhospitably received, or rather, admittance was at first positively refused; and when, after considerable quarrelling, a house was given to us, we in vain endeavoured

to obtain provisions, for the sheikh would only afford us a few dates for ourselves, and some palm-leaves for the horses. On this, I despatched a letter to the Kaeed of Telemeen, to report the case; but when the inhabitants discovered this, they assaulted with sticks and stones Abd ul Kazem, the soldier who was the bearer of the letter; Feraj was also wounded.

On hearing the uproar, we armed and proceeded to the scene of action, when the inhabitants, who were led on by the sheikh, slowly retired, covering their retreat with volleys of abuse and imprecations against us. At night, my orderly returned, bringing with him two soldiers to strengthen our party; but on mustering next morning we found they had deserted. I overheard some conversation among my men respecting a project of setting fire to the village; but the idea was abandoned, owing to the weakness of the party. This measure I of course should not have permitted to be executed; the only thing I did, was to write to Sidi Mustafa, the Bey's brother, some time

afterwards, when I was in the vicinity of his camp; and it is probable that an extraordinary contribution was, in consequence, levied on the village.

Leaving these inhospitable people next morning, we reached in two hours the edge of the great Sibhah, passing by several other villages, which all bear a very bad character. We were seven hours in crossing this lake, including half an hour's rest, which, according to my calculation, would make a distance of twenty-six miles: but this measurement is made from the line where the bushes become much farther apart, and where commences a tract of sand, bearing all the appearance of being subject to occasional inundation; and not from where the salt is first seen, for, in measuring from where that commences, we shall have to deduct eight miles.

At first, as I before observed, the grass and bushes became gradually scarcer; then follows a tract of sand, which, some way beyond, becomes, in parts, covered with a very thin

layer of salt: this, as you advance, is thicker and more united; then we find it in a compact or unbroken mass or sheet, which can, however, be penetrated with a sword or other sharp instrument, and here I found it to be eleven inches in depth; and finally, in the centre, it becomes so hard, deep, and concentrated, as to baffle all attempts at breaking its surface, except with a pickaxe. It is indeed so hard, that the horses' shoes make not the least impression upon it; and even a North American Indian would find it as difficult to follow a trail over its surface, as he would across the waters of a river.

About the centre of the lake are the foundations of a circular tower, called Munzub, where caravans halt to feed their camels. The road is marked at intervals by stones, trunks of trees, skulls of animals, sticks, &c.; but even with the assistance of these, it is difficult to keep in the right track when the weather is hazy, which was the case when we crossed it; and we had not accomplished a third of the dis-

tance, when a tremendous storm of wind from the west overtook us, bearing with it the finer particles of sand from the desert, to which was added, loose powdered salt; the two united, formed so dense a cloud, as entirely to conceal from view all objects, even at a short distance; so much so, indeed, that once or twice I was obliged to consult my compass. The effect of the storm was, however, magnificently grand.

The clouds of salt, as they were driven furiously along before the wind, assumed a variety of fantastic and ever-changing forms, which at times catching some stray beams of the sun, shone and glittered with numberless sparkling tints of various hues, which acquired additional brilliancy from the dark and dense mass of clouds which formed the background. The contrast of light and shade along the horizon was also extremely beautiful; for at the same moment you might observe in one direction, the distant line of salt sparkling under the influence of the sun's rays, like a necklace of diamonds, whilst the sky was black, heavy, and lowering;

and in the opposite direction, an effect totally the reverse ; for whilst the lower clouds were radiant with light, their shadow threw over the plain of salt, the darkest and most sombre tints of grey. The appearance of our little caravan was also not devoid of picturesque effect, as the different horsemen were seen contending against the storm, their bernooses and sefsars streaming in the wind, as also were the long manes and tails of their horses. At times, their figures could only be traced by a dark shade seen at intervals through clouds of sand and salt dust ; at others, they shone forth in brilliancy, every part of their arms and horse-appointments reflecting the sun's fire, and sparkling like gems. The appearance of the country much resembled the wilds of Russia during the winter : our faces and dress were covered with salt dust, which also entered our eyes. Numberless whirlwinds swept around us, and at times subsiding, deposited the salt they were charged with in the most beautiful patterns, on the dark surface of the same, but more compact substance. Here

it formed a perfect ring, there the shape of a beautiful star, and again in other instances that of a sun with its long and numberless rays. I several times remarked the effect of the *mirage*; once in particular, when two horsemen were advancing towards us and appeared of the most gigantic height, though they were in fact at a considerable distance.

In winter the surface of this plain is covered with water to the depth of two or three feet, when great attention ought to be paid not to deviate from the line of marks, as there are several springs of water which at all times half dissolve the salt, and in wet weather would swallow both horse and rider; and even in keeping along the direct course, the salt in wet weather becoming rotten, breaks under the horses' feet, and considerably cuts and injures them. The salt is considerably weaker than that of the sea, and is not adapted to preserving provisions, though its flavour is very agreeable, so much so, that I laid in a small stock of it to eat.

The lake, which may measure from north-east to south-west about seventy English miles, is simply called el Sibhah, السباحة, "the salt plain," and not Shibkah el Lowdeah, as it is marked in all the maps. Different parts, however, bear the names of adjoining districts, as Ghittah el Wateean, Ghittah el Nefezowa, &c.; that part near the Munzub is called Jebel el Milah, and a part to the east of the Nefezowa, by some is named Ghittah, or Ghedeer ef Faraoon, but this appellation is not common. Near Neftah is a place called Ghittah Amroon.

The supposed island of Phla, thus mentioned by Herodotus, "ἐν δὲ αὐτῇ νήσος ἐνι τῇ οὐνομα Φλά," and which, without being named, is also noticed by Scylax, is a low strip of land like a peninsula, (and as such it is mentioned by Diodorus,) covered with date-trees, and called El Tummer, but certainly we cannot at present call it an island. It is situated in the Nefezowa district. The south-west end of the lake appears to have been called the *Palus Libyæ*, the centre *Pallas palus*, and the north-

east extremity *Tritonis palus*. Scylax states its size to have been about one thousand stadia, and that a river called the Triton flowed from it, or rather passed through it on its way to the sea.

Ποταμὸν μέγαν τῷ ὀνόματι Τρίτων ἐστί· ἐκδιδοῖ δὲ οὗτος ἐς λίμνην μεγάλην Τριτωνίδα.” (Herodotus.)

This large river, if ever it existed, has now vanished; for none whatever, not even the smallest stream, connects at present the lake with the sea. The Wady Ghabs rises at only twelve or fourteen miles from the coast, and is separated from the Sibhah by chains of heights; the Wady Akareith seems to me to be much more entitled to have been the *Triton* than the river of Ghabs; but even this, as I before observed, has no connexion whatever with the lake.

The Arabs preserve a tradition, that formerly the lake communicated with the Mediterranean, by means of a river which passed along the line of the little salt marshes in the plain, which I have before noticed; they also assert, that many centuries ago the country was covered with olive woods, and that the palm

was totally unknown, till Faraoon, with an army from the Bahr el Neel, having conquered the country, cut down the former, and planted the latter. No river of any consequence now flows into the Sibhah; in fact, scarcely any water whatever, for the few streams which rise along the shores are soon totally absorbed by the vast plantations of palms which surround them.

In an hour after we had reached the opposite border we arrived at the village of Kereez, belonging to the district of El Wateean, الوطيان. Both the village and the country are far superior to those of the opposite coast of the Nefezowa. The country round the lake was, according to Herodotus, inhabited by the Machlyi and the Ausi, the latter of whom occupied the land to the west of the river Triton. Scylax mentions, that the capital of all these Libyans was also on the west of the lake, and gives a most favourable account of the fertility and riches of these regions: ἡ χώρα αὕτη ἀρίστη, καὶ παμφορωτάτη, καὶ βοσκήματα παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐστὶ καὶ μέγιστα, καὶ πλεῖστα, καὶ αὐτοὶ πλουσιώτατοι, καὶ

καλλιστοι. This account does not apply to it at present, though certainly the land, where it is under the vivifying influence of water, is extremely productive; at the same time, what vast tracts of waste country do we see to counterbalance this partial fertility. 'The country round Ghabs was inhabited by the *Cinethii*.

The dates of the Wateean are far superior to those of the Nefezowa; and the whole of the country to the south of the Aardh, is called the Jereed or Beled el jereed, بلد الجريد, "the country of palm-branches." The houses in this district are generally built of brick, for the most part unbaked, but so arranged as to make pretty patterns on the fronts. A great number of poles are arranged across the rooms at the height of eight or nine feet from the ground, and from these are suspended rich and large bunches of dates, which compose the winter store of the inhabitants; and in one corner of the room is one or more large earthen jars about six or seven feet high, also filled with dates pressed close together, and at the bottom

of the jar is a cock, from which is drawn the juice in the form of a thick luscious syrup.

Next morning I walked about to search for antiquities; and at Ghibbah, situated in the same grove of palm trees as Kereez, I found parts of walls built of large square stones, a mosaic pavement, &c.: this must be the site of *Thabba*; and Tegoose, where are also a few more very trifling indications of buildings, in no respect interesting than as pointing out the exact situation of these places, that of the ancient *Tichasa* or *Thiges*.

On a rocky hill near Kereez, called Sebaa Ghooth, "the seven sleepers," which forms the western extremity of the range of hills bounding the lake on the north, are some inscriptions, (See Appendix, Nos. 80, 81,) cut on the face of the rock, and traces of others, now illegible from the decomposition of the stone; and in another part are some small but deep artificial caves, probably the residence in former days of pious anchorites. My guide, an old man named Bab 'el Hajj, told me, that about ten

years ago, he found in the mountains about twenty miles distant, the statue of a horse without a rider, and this the wretch broke to pieces in the hopes of finding it filled with treasure. My Mamlook, who has a great turn for antiquities, was with difficulty prevented from beating the man. On these hills grows a plant called Aghrābah, which tastes exactly like English mustard, and is used as a remedy for the tooth-ache. In the adjoining sands, is also found in great quantities the humdūlah, which is also used medicinally. Among the rocks I found a number of various pretty little wild flowers, of species I was not acquainted with.

In the evening I rode to Dekaisa, one of two considerable and contiguous villages, situated at the distance of an hour from Kereez, and in the same wood. We applied for billets at the first of these villages, but the inhabitants sent us on to the next one, by paying the people who were to entertain us a certain sum ; and as Mahmood was getting impatient at the delay which the negotiation occasioned, he bastonaded the sheikh,

and thus every thing was arranged, and the man on whom we were billeted was remarkably civil. As an instance of this I shall state, that on my asking for some leghma, he said there was none, but that he would immediately decapitate a fine tree, which he did.

At Dekaisa I first observed a beautiful little bird peculiar to the Jereed: it belongs to the race of sparrows, but has a blue throat and breast, and in its manners and little plaintive note, somewhat resembles the canary. It is called boo-habeebi, "father of friendship," or "the friend," and is a great favourite with the inhabitants, who gravely assert, that any person killing one of these little creatures is immediately seized with a raging fever. The boo-habeebi is often introduced in the songs of the country. Many of these birds have been taken to 'Tunis, but, removed from their native clime, have soon pined and died.

CHAPTER X.

Tozer—Neftah—A mêlée—Aboo Zadek, the Dwarf—
 Another mêlée—The Hammamah Arabs—Hospitable
 reception—Murderous intentions—Korbata—Kafsa, or
 Ghafsah—Warm fishpools—Another skirmish.

NEXT day we rode to Tozer, توزر, distant seven miles to the south-west; and from thence reached Neftah, نفطه, in three hours and three quarters, which lies in a continuation of the same direction. Neftah, the ancient *Negeta* mentioned by Ptolemy, is properly composed of three distinct villages, situated on the banks of a stream called Wad el Neftah, about two miles from the Sibhah, and surrounded by vast plantations of palm, which produce the most delicious dates I ever tasted: it is also distinguished for the excellent fla-

vour of its oranges. Here is a considerable manufactory of the gauze sefsars, which are so famous throughout Barbary. The houses are very good, being built of small baked bricks, arranged in fanciful designs, made by projecting some of them. Shaw, who however was never at Neftah, is wrong in his description of the towns of the Jereed, which he says are built of mud and palm branches; and adds, with respect to Tozer, that were it ever to experience a tolerable shower, "the whole city would undoubtedly dissolve and drop to pieces." Now the fact is, that Tozer is even better built than Neftah, and contains some really very handsome and solid houses, ornamented with marble, nukhsh-hadeedah, painting, and gilding; in short, they are houses that would be remarked even in Tunis. The roofs are formed with large trunks of palm, and not with the branches, and these rafters are also lined with deal. There are of course, in these towns, as well as in all others, miserable hovels, in which the poorer classes reside; and these might pro-

bably suffer, though I saw no indications of this, notwithstanding much heavy rain had lately fallen.

Leo Africanus says, speaking of Neftah, "Inhabitants heere are great store, being very rusticall and unciuill people." I have, however, no complaint to make against them; for not only were we neither insulted nor incommoded, but many of them were very attentive to us, though the authorities of the place did not seem to like to give us more than we obliged them to do; they all, however, called and appointed people to attend us. The situation of Neftah is extremely picturesque, the ground being broken into deep dells or ravines by five or six streams, which rising within a mile of the town, soon unite, and form a very respectable river, at least for this region. From the highest ground in its vicinity I obtained a very extensive view, and ascertained that the chain of hills which in maps is marked to the west and north-west of the town, and which they call the *Usaletus mons*, does not exist at all; there is nothing but a vast plain, undulating at

first, but gradually becoming more even, and then mingling with the glowing sand of the interminable Sahăra. In the opposite direction is seen that vast lake or plain of salt, the Sibhah, bounded beyond by a low strip of land apparently covered with brushwood, beyond which commences the sandy desert. The road to Ghadamz, the ancient *Cydamus*, the capital of the *Garamantes*, a town inhabited by Negroes, but under the government of Tripoli, is traced across the salt lake. Close to Neftah is the only part of it that I observed to contain water, which is brought down by the Wad el Neftah; but as the evaporation is very great, the stream does not continue far: this spot is called Ghittah Amroon. Neftah is the most southern town or village in the whole Beylek; beyond it, is nothing but the desert. The scene on the river was extremely gay and animated, for most of the inhabitants were there, washing their bernooses and sefsars, preparatory to the bayram, which was to commence on the following evening, or hanging them to dry in festoons from tree to tree.

The Bedouins of the neighbourhood³ had brought their camels, in number about three thousand five hundred, to water; and as the banks were steep, the animals charged down them at a gallop, and rushed into the water, where they commenced jumping about, and gambling in the most ridiculous and awkward manner. The confusion occasioned by those that were descending coming in contact with those ascending, was very great, and once the ascending column was fairly charged down and thrown back into the water by the descending one; then commenced a scene of uproar and contention difficult to describe; the animals fighting with each other, and uttering their loud and piercing guttural cries, the smaller ones trodden under foot, the mothers trying to assist them, the wild Bedouins shouting forth vociferations and imprecations, and belabouring the animals with sticks, in their attempts to separate their property from that of others; whilst the whole scene was enveloped in clouds of spray, which the camels threw up in their struggles.

The Bedouin women, many of whom were really beautiful, which I was enabled correctly to ascertain, as they had no veils, were in the meanwhile employed in washing their clothes; and as they were by no means careful in concealing their charms, I had, during the two hours I spent on the banks, ample opportunities of observing that they also possessed very symmetrical forms. The eyes of these desert nymphs were all fire and brilliancy :

“ Their eyes, by Laili’s unsurpassed,
Give splendour to the deepest gloom.”

I procured a few ancient coins at this place, but none of them were very good specimens.

Late in the evening of the 19th I rode back to Tozer, along the same dreary and dismal road, and found that a *sembeel* and a horse which I had left there, were perfectly safe and untouched. Here we remained during two entire days, chiefly to rest our baggage horses. This town is the ancient *Tisurus*, or rather occupies nearly the same site; the old remains,

which are very trifling, being seen at Beled Haddari, half a mile to the west.

Tozer is a considerable place, and was formerly surrounded with walls, which are now in a great state of dilapidation; the houses are good, and the streets clean. We were lodged in the Bey's house, which possessed the luxury of a steam-bath; this I immediately put in requisition, and as the attendants did not understand all the niceties of their art, I made Suleyman my *dellak*, who acquitted himself wonderfully well; his champooing was perfect and quite according to the custom of Stamboul and of Kahira; whilst he was thus employed my soldiers sang loud wild songs to me as I reclined at full length, smoking my *sibse*, or pipe, of good turkish tobacco. I know of no greater luxury whilst travelling in hot countries than these Turkish baths; but at all times they are delightful, and it is really surprising that European nations have not generally adopted them.

This evening every one had been looking out for the appearance of the new moon with the

greatest anxiety and impatience, for it was to announce the conclusion of Ramadhan and the commencement of the lesser Bayram, in the festivities of which I fully expected to participate—at least as far as eating a good supper was concerned, which I made no doubt would shortly be served, especially as the Sheikh and all the principal people were paying me a visit; but, alas! after waiting most patiently till near ten o'clock, I was horror-struck at seeing one miserable fowl, or, more properly speaking, its skeleton, placed before me, accompanied with the intimation not to spare it, as in that, and that alone, consisted the supper for the whole of the party, (eight persons.) I was furious, and asked for an explanation: unsatisfactory ones were given; and observing that the Mamlook and Terjeman seemed to bear their misfortune with great resignation, I immediately suspected that the great supper had already been served, at which my two friends had assisted; and in fact, such was the case. On discovering this, I instantly turn-

ed out of the house all the chiefs and their attendants, scolded in real earnest the two deceivers, Suleyman and Mahmood, and sent out Feraj and the soldiers to forage, who were equally as hungry and as angry as myself. They fortunately succeeded in finding a supper. The interpreter and the Mamlook were, however, in a dreadful state of fear, and would eat nothing during eighteen hours after ; for I had told them to return to Tunis, as I no longer required the services of persons who could be bribed not to serve their master ; for I had observed that this had evidently been the case, and that they had promised not to be *exigents* on my account. If the Mamlook had returned to Tunis without me, he would most probably have lost his head. —But this is a very long story about a bad supper ! Let good ones be dwelt upon, and let us consign to eternal oblivion all recollection of those which were bad.

Early next morning all the chiefs called upon me to make peace, and brought lambs, fruit,

leghma, &c. and at twelve a good dinner was placed before me. Shortly after this a most extraordinary personage presented himself to us; he was a dwarf, by name Aboo Zadek, and somewhat under three feet; it must not, however, be imagined, that his short stature was owing to the want of years, for his age was forty-five, and he had a very fine family, consisting of four boys and two girls, and his wife—and, mark you, his fourth wife, who was said to be extremely pretty. Sidi Mustafa, during one of his visits to the Jereed, saw him, and was so pleased that he carried him off to Tunis, where, dressed in magnificent apparel, he formed the delight and amusement of the court. He was sometimes shut up in one of the boxes in which the sweetmeats are brought from Constantinople, and when any visitors arrived, the Bey's brother used to tell them he had just received a present of sugar plums, and begged them to open the box and take some of them; when out jumps Aboo Zadek to their great

terror, and repeated exclamations of “Walah ! wallah ! Allah Akbar !

We quitted Tozer on the 22nd,* but had scarcely proceeded ten paces along the square in front of our house, than we were assailed with hisses and shouts by a large crowd, which momentarily increased, and stones and jereeds were thrown at us in great quantities ; but by charging several times to the rear, we kept the populace at some distance, whilst the baggage was pushed on rapidly. The volleys from the side streets were the most annoying ; but as we approached the gate the affair looked rather serious, for the people had taken possession of the walls where we could not follow them, and from which, as we passed under, they showered down upon us all sorts of missiles, which becoming at last very unpleasant, we fired some bullets over their heads to frighten them ; but by some mistake, or owing to the weakness of

* Thermometer on the 21st, seventy-one degrees. At Tozer are made the best woollen bernooses ; the fine ones of silk and wool are made at Jerbeh.

the powder, which did not carry the ball high enough, I fear we hurt one man, for after the discharge he was observed to spring up in the air and then fall down, when numbers of persons rushed round him. However, as it was not exactly the proper moment to ascertain what was the matter, we rode quietly on. On our side we escaped with a few slight wounds. The inhabitants of Tozer seem partial to this sort of amusement, for regularly every year when the Bey's troops leave the town, the rear of the columns and the stragglers are attacked, and some of the soldiers are always either killed or wounded.

In one hour we reached El Hammah, a small village where the large Jereed hats are made, and where are two springs, the one warm and salt, and the other cool and sweet.

To the west-north-west of El Hammah, commences a chain of hills running to the east of north, and here is Eshbaka, اشباك, the ancient *Speculum*, and near it is Temesaz, تمعزر. Entering a long plain bounded on each side by

mountains, we reached, in three hours, a large dower of the Hammamah Arabs, containing two hundred and eleven tents. This tribe, who are soldiers, and do not show their women, received us very well, several of the men disputing about who should have the pleasure of entertaining us. In the tents of most of the Arab chiefs of the Jereed, are seen the cages in which their women are placed, when riding on camels during a march : they are called *tekht-er-rooan* ; the same name as the Turks and Persians give to their *letigas*. The frame-work, when used, is covered with silks, carpets, and shalls.—These Arabs are constantly at war with the powerful tribe of the Nemamsha, *نمامش*, who inhabit the western mountains, and one of whose camps we had seen during the day. Our host, a young man of twenty-two years of age, had already killed eight of these people in skirmishing, and showed me the horses and arms he had taken from them. In the evening we witnessed the funeral of one of their own party, who had been killed by the Nemamsha, two days before.

Having seen a fine grey mare, I wished to purchase her ; but for fear that the people should imagine I was carrying with me a considerable sum of money, I took the precaution of saying that as I had only a few piastres, the owner must go with me to Tunis to receive his price ; the Hammamahs did not, however, give credence to this statement of poverty, and at night assembled in grand council to deliberate whether it would not be advisable to cut our throats and possess themselves of our property. The party in favour of this measure was very numerous, and was chiefly composed of the older men, who had before supper greatly abused the Terjeman and Mamlook for having brought strangers to visit the country. Our host, who was a chief, and whose heart I had won by giving him three or four ounces of English gunpowder, warmly opposed the sanguinary plan, and eventually overruled it, and making us start before day-light, accompanied us for about eight or ten miles.

In five hours we reached Korbatah, كرباطه,

after having passed through a district called Aterfaw, اطرفاو, where concealed behind some bushes we saw six or seven armed men, who did not, however, molest us. Korbatah is supposed by Shaw to be the *Orbita* of Ptolemy, but no vestiges of any town are seen around it, either ancient or modern. A stream of salt-water runs by it, and there is also a well of drinkable water, at which some very pretty gay Arab girls were filling their goat skins. The ground about here is very much broken.—In four hours and a half I arrived at Kafsa or Ghafsah, كفص, or غفصة, the ancient *Capsa*, and also perhaps the *Hermione* of Procopius. We were very well lodged and treated by the Kaeed in the Bey's house, where we also found good beds. Bochart says, that the name Kafsa is derived from קפס, '*compressere*.' It is surrounded by beautiful gardens and groves, through which flow abundant and clear streams of delicious water. Babbling brooks and purling streams have always been celebrated by poets of all nations; but their descriptions are cold and tame to what they ought to be, and

what they certainly would be, had the bards ever travelled through burning and dry desarts, or been for a length of time compelled to drink dirty salt water. I really know nothing to equal the feelings of joy which on these occasions the sound of running waters produces on the exhausted man and horse ; when rushing towards them they cool their parched throats in the current. All feeling of fatigue and privation is instantly forgotten.

Capsa, founded by the Libyan Hercules, was one of the principal towns in the dominions of Jugurtha, and was, independently of its fortifications and numerous garrison, rendered still stronger by the immense desarts by which it was surrounded, tracts inhabited solely by snakes and serpents. Marius took it by a *coup de main*, during the Jugurthan war, put the greater part of the inhabitants, including also the children, to the sword, and sold the others, after which the town was burnt. The place is built on a gentle eminence, and is surrounded with a ruined wall, and defended by a *Kazbah*, built

in great part with the materials of the old town ; for inscriptions, rich friezes, and cornices, are seen in all parts of its walls. I was not admitted into the interior of this citadel, where probably may be some more remains. The garrison is composed of fifty Turks, or Kool Oghlous ; their dark-blue eyes, large light-coloured mustachios, noble features, and graceful turbans, formed a great contrast to the Arabs. I remained two hours in their café, where a regular story-teller was holding forth. In every mosque and in every house are seen fragments of columns, capitals, and inscriptions, but most of these are considerably effaced. (See Appendix, Nos. 82 to 88.)

Close under the windows of the Bey's house rises a spring of hot water, which is first received in an oblong basin, communicating by an arch, with a square and larger one, off which are some baths : the thermometer in the water marked ninety-five degrees, and what is curious, a considerable number of fish are found in this stream, which measure from four to six inches

in length, and resemble in some degree the gudgeon, having a delicate flavour. Bruce mentions a similar fact, but says he saw it in the springs of Feriana. Part of the ancient structure of these baths still exists, and pieces of inscriptions are observed in different places. (See Appendix, No. 88.)

Inside the Kazbah rises another hot spring, which, as it emerges from under the walls, marks eighty-six degrees on the thermometer; it also contains fish of the same species. This spring is called Termeen, (*quasi à thermis?*) and is perhaps the El Tarmid of Edrisi; the other one is probably the *Jugis Aqua* of Salust.

The Kaeed, who was a very civil man, escorted us in our walks, but left us sketching the Kazbah, whilst he went to dinner. We had been a long time surrounded by a great mob, who however behaved very well as long as he was present, but no sooner had he departed than they commenced hooting us; and notwithstanding all the efforts of my people,

and the numerous blows they administered, the disturbance every moment increased, till at last we were assailed with showers of stones, by which we were severely hurt. We then commenced a retreat, and had to fight at great disadvantage, for we were surrounded on all sides, one party having by other streets got to our rear; and we were beginning to look upon our situation as very desperate, and to all appearance about to end in a speedy death, when suddenly we observed the enemy to be thrown into disorder, and many running away. On looking round, I found the Kaeed, his servants, and his sons, belabouring with large poles all that they could reach; and many a bleeding head did I with considerable complacency behold in a few seconds, the consequence of these hard-dealt blows so opportunely applied. We were thus delivered, but not before we had severely suffered. Suleyman's shoulder was nearly broken.

This affair gave us a proof of the truth of what Leo Africanus says of these people:

“ They are of a rude and illiberal disposition, and unkind unto strangers.”

Ghafsah is famous for its manufactories of barracans and blankets ornamented with pretty coloured patterns. At Ghafsah the valley becomes much narrower, by the two chains of hills approaching each other. To the north of the town is the Jebel Beni Yoonus, and to the east the Jebel Auktar, جبل اقطار, or Jebel Arbata, جبل عرباط, as it was formerly called, and where, from the similarity of the names, I imagine was situated the *Orbita* of Ptolemy, and not at Korbatah, as stated by Shaw. From the latter mountain are procured a great number of mill-stones and flints, which supply, not only the greater part of the Regency, but also the Beylek of Constantina.

CHAPTER XI.

Ferasheesh Arabs—A rare sight—Terfaaz—Medina el Kadeema—English Christianity at stake—England not far from Tunis—Kazareem—El Haareesh—Aeydrah—Numerous remains there—Fears—Preparations—Negotiations—Peace—Good fellowship—Dangers of a frontier expedition.

HAVING sold one of my horses which was badly wounded in the shoulder by a spear, and bought another, I started on the 25th, and passed over a low ridge of heights, about a mile and a half from the town: this is the place where Marius concealed his forces, and from which he rushed upon the unsuspecting inhabitants, who were outside the walls, and entered the gates *pèle-mêle* with them. We continued our course in a northerly direction, riding over a dreary and

uncultivated plain, bounded on both sides by rocky hills, and in eleven hours reached a small dower of the Ferasheesh Arabs, near the Wady Eddoof. On approaching this camp, my people seemed to be labouring under great apprehensions, for from some reason or other they imagined it to belong to a hostile tribe, some of which we had, in fact, heard were prowling about in this direction.

Next morning, sending on the Terjeman and the baggage to Feriana, which was distant five miles, I rode back eight miles to visit some ruins which I had seen from a distance the preceding evening; they, however, did not prove very interesting. On our way we met a numerous caravan of Algerines from Tibessa, who were returning home laden with mill-stones from the Jebel Auktar. Feriana, فريانا, consists only of a marabet surrounded by a few tents and huts, inhabited by the descendants of the saint: it stands at the foot of the western hills, and possesses some gardens and patches of corn, which are watered by the Wady Boo-

Attayah. These people elect their own chiefs, and recognize no other authority.

Our arrival seemed to create a great sensation, for we were soon surrounded by the whole population, who hooted us and flung some stones; and when we had, after some difficulty, established ourselves in a house, they rushed in crowds by the door of the yard, or scrambled over the adjoining walls, in order to look at such extraordinary personages as we were, and no exertions of the Sheikh or of the Mamlook could keep them away. At last the former, who proved himself a most worthy and civil man, advised us, as the lesser of two evils, to allow a dozen persons at a time, to come into the room and satisfy their curiosity; to this I agreed, and when the whole population, women included, which fortunately did not exceed three hundred persons, had seen us, we were left in comparative tranquillity. It must not be supposed that all this curiosity was excited by us as Christians, for Mahmood and Suleyman were as great objects of

wonder and astonishment as we were: it was the Moorish dress, which they had never before seen, that roused their curiosity; for the Sheikh assured us, that not only no Christian, but no Moor, had been seen in the village during the life of any of the present inhabitants, with the exception of a poor Christian servant, whom the Kaeed of Neftah once brought through, and who, being discovered, received a most unmerciful bastonade. If we had all been dressed in the costume of Charles the Second, we could not have created a greater degree of sensation.—This reminds me that at El Hammah, an Arab brought me, among some ancient Roman coins, an English half-penny, struck during the reign of that monarch.

I here ate a vegetable I had never before seen, called Terfaaz, which grows like a truffle, having neither stalk nor roots; the only difference is, that after showers it is obliging enough to raise the earth, so that its position is easily discovered: its taste is something between that of a potatoe and a Jerusalem arti-

choke, and of a very agreeable and delicate flavour. Leo mentions it, and says that physicians, who call it Camha, assert it to be a “refrigerative and cooling fruit.”

During the morning we shot some birds called Ghettoor ; they are a species of dove, of a *café au lait* colour, with black tips to their wings, and a bright yellow ring round the neck ; they have three toes in front, and none behind.

In the evening we rode, accompanied by the Sheikh and an armed escort, to Medina el Kadeema, “the ancient town,” about two miles to the east. Here we saw the ruins of a very extensive city, built near the Wady Boo Attayah, and throwing its suburbs up several little valleys or gulleys. A very considerable space is covered with shapeless ruins, columns, capitals, &c. The only two standing edifices are a fountain, with the four columns which supported the dome over it ; and a large brick building, whose vaults are made of tubes of baked clay, like those used at this day by the

Tuniseens. I also saw an impluvium, or bason, lined throughout with mosaic, which was much deeper than those seen in the houses of Pompeii. I only found one inscription, (see Appendix, No. 89,) and some blocks of stones with dolphins cut in relief upon them. These ruins I imagine to be those of *Thelepte*, and not, as Shaw states, of *Thala*, though he makes these two places one and the same. *Thelepte* we know was a frontier town, “εν εσχατια της χωρας,” and this agrees with the position of these ruins. Near them, and overlooking the river, is a conical rocky hill, perpendicular towards the water, and defended on the other side by a wall and tower built by an exiled prince of Morocco, who here sought refuge; the place is called El Hoori. Between *Thelepte* and Feriana is an aqueduct. The Sheikh told me, that at some distance to the west, at a place called Maghadoodush, are some extensive ruins; but that spot being then occupied by hostile tribes of Arabs, we did not visit it.

On our return we greatly delighted the

Arabs, by running races and skirmishing with them. In the evening we had a long conversation about England. The learned men told me that they looked upon the English nearly in the light of Mussulmeen, stating that Muhammed the prophet had sent to acquaint them with his announcement of the true faith, and to request them to range themselves in the number of his disciples. The English answered that they felt deeply the truth of his religion, but that previous to openly adopting it, they requested explanations upon one or two trifling points, chiefly regarding the abolition of wine; unfortunately, however, before this letter reached Mekkah, the prophet had been taken up to the seventh heaven. Had his death been for a short time delayed, he would have explained any little difficulties, and we should have been faithful followers of the tenets of Muhammedanism.—They also told me that England was the nearest country to Tunis, and that the Moors and English were, and always had been, the greatest friends. To all this I

agreed, and on being asked to draw a map of the world, and to state exactly where England stood, I stated that it lay to the north, the south, the east, and the west of Tunis. The map consisted of a circle for Tunis, and an adjoining one for the Othoman empire; round these ran a deep belt, which represented England; and outside this, a few lesser circles to represent the other Christians.—It is curious that the idea of our having nearly been converted to their religion, and of the vicinity of our country to theirs, (I imagine they look upon Malta as part of the continent of England,) is generally prevalent, not only among the dowers, but also in the towns and villages.

On the 27th, accompanied by the Sheikh, who pressed me very much to accept a fine mare, we started for Kazareen, our course being north-east. I visited on the left a mausoleum surrounded by some foundations of buildings, which must have been the *Ad Gremellas* of the Itinerary; and some miles further on the right another mausoleum, with an adjoining

square building and other traces of *Ad Gemellas*; and after crossing the deeply-worn bed of the Wady Hindüllu, came upon a ruin of a more remote date, called Kazr Dthub: all these ruins are composed of large square wrought stones; the mausolea are of a good style of architecture, but not so the others. Two miles farther, we came upon the remains of *Colonia Scillitana*, now called, from the supposed resemblance of its ruins to towers, Kazareen; and then descending into a low flat plain, and turning to the north, we reached in an hour the *ismalah* or head-quarters of the Ferasheesh, الفراشيش, commanded by the Kaeed Ahmed el Mudthkoor, a person I had become acquainted with at Tunis, who gave me for our sole use a very comfortable *kaetoon* or canvass-tent, and invited me to remain with him a long time, saying that he would show me the whole of his territories in all their details.—A dowar becomes an *ismalah* when the kaeed, or chief of a province or district permanently resides there, and administers justice.—The camp of the Ferasheesh was pitched under the Jebel Shamani.

The following morning we rode back to Kazareen, but the wind blew with such excessive violence, and was moreover so intensely cold, that we found it perfectly impossible either to draw, to copy inscriptions, or to take measurements, so that I returned to the ismalah, reserving for another and more favourable time, my visit to these antiquities.

On the 1st of March, being provided by the Kaeed with two Zergheeahs, or irregular cavalry, and leaving Abdullah, a boy I had picked up at Tozer, and our baggage-horse, at the camp, I started for Ayedrah, accompanied, independently of my two Ferasheesh soldiers, by six other persons who were travelling the same road. Debouching into an extensive plain to the north, between the Jebel Shamani on the right, and the Jebel Shaambi on the left, we reached in two hours and a half, some ruins called El Haareesh, where is seen a building with arched gates, and enclosed by an outer wall; also, a great number of common stone sarcophagi, and a few almost illegible sepulchral inscriptions.

Passing on, and leaving Sidi Muhammed Salah on the left, and on the right Sidi Boc-ghanem and the district of Fusanah, we saw some other traces of ruins. The Weled Sidi Boo-ghanem are the people whom Bruce states to be exempted from the payment of taxes, on account of their subsisting entirely on lions' flesh, which regime renders them excellent horsemen and undaunted hunters! What a valuable hint for Meltonians and cornets of cavalry! Five hours from the ismalah, where the plain terminates, at least, in the direction in which we were marching, we reached some ruins called Boo-daorokho, which I imagine may be those of *Meneggere*, where I saw two inscriptions, (Appendix, 90, 91.)* The Arabs state, that at this place a miraculous light is seen burning every Friday night. The plain we had rode over is traversed by the Wady Hateb, the Wady Dorgoth, and several other streams, but most of them quite dry except in the rainy season. The soil being

* *Meneggere* was distant twenty M. P. from *Theveste*, Tibessa.

light, is deeply furrowed by these torrents, and in some places the banks are thirty feet high and quite perpendicular, which would greatly impede or delay the advance of cavalry, as we ourselves experienced, having been obliged on several occasions either to make great detours or to risk breaking our necks. I stood in actual dread of one of my Ferasheesh soldiers, called *Iben Domuz*, who was so great an antiquarian, that he would not suffer me to pass by a single stone, however distant, without visiting it; for fear therefore of discouraging his ardour, by which I might have lost some interesting remains, I was obliged to gallop away with him to view objects which I could perceive were totally without interest. In this manner I went over three times more ground than the rest of the party.

From *Boo-daorokho* we commenced ascending the heights in front of us, by the *Hunka* or defile of *Lobeybu*, a wild and picturesque spot, shaded by the Italian pine, the juniper, the cistus, and the arbutus. Here we saw indications of an old town or village. From the

summit of the pass I obtained an extensive view of mountain scenery stretching beyond the frontiers far into the Beylek of Constantina. On the left was seen the peaked and pyramidal form of the Jebel Akhdher, *جبل اخضر*, or “green mountain,” under which lay the tents of Ahmed Bey; also the snowy summits of the Weled Ayayah mountains. In front was the singular table mountain of Kelaat Snaan, *سنان قلعة*, and to the right, the Jebel Boo Alhanash, *جبل بوالحناش*, “mountain father of serpents,” or simply “mountain where serpents are found.”

In two hours and a half from Boo-daorokho, we arrived at three or four tents of the Fera-sheesh, pitched on the declivity of the hill, and overlooking a pretty valley with a fine background of hills. Since we had arrived at Kazareen, the whole of the features of nature were a perfect contrast to those in the Jereed:—barren plains had given place to rocky mountains; the pine had succeeded the palm; the lion and the wolf, the timid gazelle; and houses of hair, *بيوت الشعر*, as the Arabs call

their tents, the stone and brick constructions of the plain. On the whole, this part of the country pleased me exceedingly, for there is a silent stern sublimity about these scenes which deeply affects the feelings. Nature appears in all her original wildness, the hand of man is nowhere seen, and the traveller can at times almost fancy that he is the sole occupant of solitudes where the human foot has never before penetrated; and it is only when some tents meet his eye, or some distant shot is heard, that the illusion is dispelled.—On arriving at this small dower, we found it occupied only by the women and children, who all seemed dreadfully alarmed, and the latter scampered off in different directions to inform their fathers and brothers that their homes had been invaded by a band of savage and strangely-dressed men, who probably intended to destroy them all. The men soon after cautiously approached, when we calmed their doubts, and quickly became good friends. One of them, who had once been at Tunis, begged us to keep our berbooses

carefully wrapped round us, in order to conceal our Moorish dresses, which it appears created alarm. We learned that a party of the enemy, the Nemamshas, had that morning been there; a council was accordingly held to arrange our operations for to-morrow, so as to run as little risk as possible of having our throats cut. Nor was this the only danger we incurred, for we stood also in peril of being devoured by wild beasts, a lion having, two nights before, jumped in among the tents; though after spreading terror around him, he contented himself with simply carrying off a sheep for his repast.

Next morning we rode on towards Ayedrah, and in the plain saw a square edifice built with the remains of some of an anterior date; also a beautiful little mausoleum erected to a person named Marcellus, and his wife.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| | S |
| QVIR. MARCELI. V. . | ERETACE |
| VIX . AN . XXXIII | SATVRNINA. |
| | L. CORNELJ. VERRIS. |
| | VIX . AN . XX. |
| | H . S . E. |

This tomb is of stone, and of the Corinthian order, square, and resting on a base of three steps. Over the inscription is seen the place where probably a white marble bas-relief had been fixed, which was supported by two figures of little weeping Cupids leaning on reversed torches, carved in relief on the stone forming the body of the monument. I regret that the paper, on which the measurements of this mausoleum, as well as those of the other remains at Ayedrah were written, was unfortunately lost.

From this we ascended another mountain-pass like the one of the preceding evening, and from it beheld at our feet the extensive ruins of an ancient town. Descending, we crossed the Wady Ayedrah, (which I think may be the *Ardalis fl.*,) whose waters were excellent.

The ruins at Ayedrah are situated on the left bank of this stream, which here flows to the east, and occupy an oblong space of ground. The principal ruin is a handsome triumphal arch of the Corinthian order, and dedicated to the Emperor Septimius Severus,

as is seen by the following inscription cut in large and well-preserved letters :—

IMP. CAES. L. SEPTIMIO. SEVERO. PERTINACI.
AVG. P. M.

TRIB. POT. III. IMP. V. COS. II. P. P. PARTHICO.
ARA

BICO. ET. PARTHICO. AZIABENICO. DD. PP.

This arch faces the east, and from it is seen a street or road running in that direction, which appears to have been bordered by handsome mausolea, only the foundations of which remain ; they are of different shapes, some round, others square, and the rest polygonal. The arch is of considerable dimensions, and the gateway is flanked on each side by two projecting Corinthian columns, and the same number of pilasters. It is surrounded by a double wall, built at a later period, when it probably served as a fortified post. On part of this wall is the following fragment of an inscription, also relating to Severus :—

IMP. CAES. L. SE . . .

.

. . MP

. . . PF.

To the south of this arch is a handsome and well-preserved mausoleum of two stories in height; the eastern face of the second one is open, and adorned with four Corinthian columns. The roof is still quite perfect. On the east front of the lower story was originally a very long inscription, but with the exception of a few letters, it is now totally effaced. To the north is another mausoleum, resembling in its form and ornaments the one of Metellus before mentioned. It bears the following inscription:—

D. M. S.

P. RVTILIVS. P. F. & VIR. VITALIS.

VIX. ANN. XXXVIII.

H. S. E.





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At the western extremity of the town, and on the bank of a little stream, is a third mau-

soleum of an hexagonal form, and in good preservation; in its interior is a pillar reaching to the top, and supporting the roof; there was also perhaps a winding staircase, but this does not at present exist. At the base of the tomb is part of a cornice, with the word *PALLAIX* cut in large letters, which were formerly covered with bronze ones, as the holes where the cramps were fixed are still to be seen. Close to this are the indications of a bridge over the ravine, and from it a street runs east through the town; most of it is in perfect repair, and the stones, which are of an oblong square form, and measure from six to eight feet in length, by two and a-half to three in breadth, are placed diagonally. This was the first street I had seen of this construction.

The citadel is a building of considerable extent, and seems to have been erected or repaired at several distinct periods. The walls in several places retain their original height, and are strengthened on the interior side by arches, in the same manner as parts of those which surround Rome. At the southern angle is

a gate opening upon the remains of a bridge which crossed the Wady Ayedrah ; this stream is here bordered with quays of large wrought stones. There are also two other gates, the one to the east and the other on the west. In one part of the fortress are the remains of a church or temple ; and scattered about in different directions are seen handsome columns of cipolino, also of a black marble beautifully streaked with white horizontal stripes, and of another of yellow, rose-colour, and purple. This latter is the famous Numidian marble, referred to in the “ *eximio etiam marmore prædicatur*” of Solinus, and the “ *Sola nitet flavis Nomadum decisa metallis Purpura,*” of Statius. Pliny also mentions it, saying, that with the exception of its marble and its wild beasts, Numidia produced nothing good—“ *Nec præter marmoris Numidici ferarumque proventus, aliud insigne.*” Suetonius likewise alludes to it. Among a few other inscriptions which I found in this citadel, was the following fragment of one cut in large letters, *SI A X*, which word may probably represent the name of Syphax, for by dividing

the third letter we shall find it to consist of three, namely, P , H , and A , which united form the .

To the north of the fortress is a palace built of a soft white stone; it is evidently of an anterior date to that of the fort, to which it appears to have been subsequently joined and *enclavé*. This palace presents an extensive front to the north, in which are five large windows looking upon the ruins of a great temple built of the same sort of stone; but of this edifice two lofty columns are all that at present remain, though the form and dimensions of the temple can still be traced. Besides these ruins there are a variety of others, but chiefly reconstructed with the remains of older edifices. The greater part appear to have been Christian churches, and over the side entrance of one of them, is seen the well-known monogram of our Saviour.



One of these buildings was a private house, and, as it is well preserved, the distribution of the rooms is clearly discerned. We also see the ruins of some considerable cisterns, excepting which, all the other ruins are of square wrought stones. I found a considerable number of inscriptions among the ruins of this ancient town, most of them sepulchral; some of the best preserved I copied. (See Appendix, Nos. 92 to 103.) None of them, however, mention the name of the town. Shaw thinks that here stood *Tynidrum*, the *Thunodronum* of Ptolemy; but I think it may with equal probability have been the *Ad Medera*, distant from *Theveste*, Tibessa, 25 M. P., the road passing through *Ad Mercurium*, the present Kehfah. This is, however, but conjecture.

I have now to speak of an affair, which promised at first to be disagreeable, and fraught with a certain degree of danger; but at the same time I feel reluctant to do so, having already so often mentioned similar incidents,

which cannot prove very interesting to the general reader, who is not to be supposed to care much about such trifling circumstances; and also being unwilling that I should be thought to desire to make out that my journey was accompanied with more than the usual *désagrémens*, which it in fact was not, for during the whole tour I lost neither man nor horse; however, as I have mentioned others, I shall also speak of this one, especially as these little occurrences may not perhaps be totally devoid of interest to the future traveller, who will in a certain degree be enabled to form an estimate of the manners of the people, and thereby regulate his own conduct.

Having dismounted at Ayedrah, I left M. Constant employed with his pencil, near the arch, and guarded by all the rest of the party, except Suleyman and my antiquarian soldier Iben Domuz, whom I took with me in my ramble through the ruins. We were soon joined by five or six bedouins, whom, whilst

we were in the citadel, the Ferasheesh soldier sent away, without, in doing so, paying much attention to the laws of politeness. Scarcely had these men turned their backs, than we saw about thirty armed Arabs scrambling over a breach in the walls; their arms consisting of guns, knives, and *toboozes*, or sticks armed at one extremity with a large piece of iron. These new comers were immediately joined by the six men we had sent away; and as I thought that twelve to one were too large odds to contend against with any prospect of success in the open field, I retired slowly with my corps to one of the arches in the wall, the entrance to which was protected by a parapet formed of stones which had fallen from the summit, whilst our rear rested against the wall, and our flanks were guarded by the supports of the arches. A more comfortable and snug position could not have been desired: here we cocked our guns, arranged the primings, and patiently awaited the future; all of us being, I believe, employed during that time in calcu-

lating the chances of being able in a few minutes, cleverly to pass over the bridge of El Sirat, and whether that night we should sleep in the luxurious beds of the Hooris, or in the uncomfortable one of Eblis.

The enemy, who were now ascertained to be part of the Uwafer Arabs, وفر were^e meanwhile [uttering threatening cries, using violent gestures, and occasionally firing their guns, after which they assembled in council. This having occupied a quarter of an hour, one of their party was detached towards us, who having uttered a most surly "*salam aley kum*," which we still more gruffly returned, proposed, or rather demanded, that Ibn Domuz should be given up to the tribe, in order to have his throat cut, promising me, in case I consented, that they would entertain me in their tents for three or four days, show me all the antiquities, and then, if I wished it, escort me to Tunis. These favours I declined accepting; and it was not till after another quarter of

an hour's negotiation that peace was made. Some time after, however, they got up a *querelle d'Allemant*, and were about commencing a little affair, when the noise we all made brought up the rest of my party : peace was established on a firmer basis, and Mahmood having placed them in a circle, commenced recounting a variety of stories, which so delighted them, that they wanted to go and fetch a sheep and make merry. I gave them some snuff, exchanged boxes with the chief, and we parted the greatest friends possible.

The Arab snuff-boxes are either a piece of reed stopped at one end, or the bone of a leg of mutton. Both the Arabs and Moors are very great snuff takers, and scarcely is there a man who is not provided with his box, which, next to their powder-horn, they value more than any thing. The women also are very fond of it, but many of them apply it in a very different manner to what we do ; taking up with the thumb and two fingers as much as they can hold, and then placing it in a part of their persons

which certainly was never originally intended for that purpose. I saw this at Neftah, and also upon another occasion, when I gave some snuff to a woman I met on the road.

Thus ended our visit to Ayedrah—a visit which I had been told by all persons acquainted with this part of the country, would be attended with the greatest risks and dangers, and which the Bey himself had endeavoured to dissuade me from undertaking. In fact, though we met with no adventures that terminated seriously, yet the traveller ought always be prepared to expect some; for this place is situated on the frontiers of Algiers and Tunis, and the Arabs who live near it, are of a lawless disposition, acknowledging no obedience either to the one government or the other; and whenever they have committed a crime in one territory, they have only to pass this frontier, to place themselves in perfect safety. Since the invasion of Algiers, both the Algerines and Tuniseens are extremely jealous and suspicious of all Christians who happen to travel in the country,

whom they imagine to be spies, taking notes and plans of the different places, in order afterwards to conquer these domains. The Tunisiens were at this time on the eve of a war with the Sardinians ; and as many of them think that all Christians form but one nation, they looked with as much enmity on an Englishman as on a Sardinian.

I was very desirous of visiting Kalaat Snaan, situated in the Algerine territory ; but the perils said to be attendant on such an undertaking were so great that none of my party would accompany me, and I was compelled to abandon the idea.

CHAPTER XII.

Thala—Hunka el Jemala—Kazereen—Numerous Remains—Lions—Burj el Ghellaal—Sbeitlah—Remains at Sbeitlah.

MOUNTING our horses, and riding to the east, we reached the Marabet of Sidi Ibrahim ben Ali, only a few hundred yards from the arch, and where are seen the ruins of another edifice ; and beyond, and in the same direction, as far as Burj el Ahmar, are several others, but not deserving of much attention.

We crossed the Wady Raash, and after riding thirteen miles from Ayedrah, over a country in many parts cultivated, and overlooking a very extensive and fertile plain on the north, we stopped at a small dower of the

F [redacted] wet through and benumbed with [redacted] the wind had indeed been so violent and piercing as to oblige me to shift my reins from one hand to the other every five minutes, whilst our conversation seemed to turn entirely upon the delights of the genial clime of the Jereed.

On the 3rd, we rode for an hour and a half to the east, and then came upon the ruins of a very large ancient town, called by the Arabs Thala, ^{تلا}, which, from the perfect preservation of the ancient name, and from a variety of other circumstances, I feel confident is the ancient *Thala*, so often mentioned by former historians, especially by Sallust and Florus. *Thala* is built on the declivity of a hill, near its base, and facing the north; it appears to have been of considerable extent, perhaps as much as four or five miles in circumference; its form is long and narrow, extending from the rising ground on the south to the plains on the north, and is supplied with copious springs of clear and excellent water. From it the mountain of Kalaat Snaan bears north-north-west by

west, and the Jebel el Hanash north st. The only remaining edifice which degree of preservation is a mausoleum. There is also a square building of a later date, in which is found a stone taken from a more ancient edifice, bearing an inscription to Diocletian and Maximinius. (See Appendix, Nos. 104 and 105.)

Thala was one of the principal towns in the dominions of Jugurtha, and there he kept his treasures and his children, to protect which the town was strongly fortified. After the defeat of Jugurtha, near Constantina, he fled through the wild country of Henneysha, and took refuge in it. Cecilius Metellus, however, pursued him, and hearing that there was no water to be found within a considerable distance round *Thala*, he provided himself with a sufficient quantity at the river *Tana*, which I imagine to be the present Wady Serrat.

On the second day, after leaving the river, he reached this town, but Jugurtha, despairing of being able successfully to resist Metellus,

abandoned *Thala* with his family and his treasures. The inhabitants, however, defended the place for forty days; and when the Romans finally took possession of it, they found little more than the bare walls; for its gallant defenders, finding the breach practicable, collected together in the palace, where they also brought all their riches, and then setting fire to the edifice, reduced themselves and their property to a burning heap of ashes.

Leaving *Thala*, I turned to the south, ascending the heights, and passing by two or three detached ruins. We then crossed the *Wady Raash*, and entered the beautiful defile, or *Hunka el Jemala*, which is well wooded, and where, rising out of the trees, are seen several picturesque and rocky conical hills, and smaller eminences. A considerable quantity of *kuderan*, or tar, is made among these mountains, part of which is sent to the sea-port towns, and the rest is sold to rub over the camels when they have been shorn. We then passed by *Fusanah*, *Ve gesela*, and debouched

into the plain of the Wady Hatab.—I this day shot at a large species of vulture, which is looked upon as a sacred bird by the Arabs, who were, in consequence, exceedingly shocked, and assured me that some dreadful calamity would shortly befall me. I, however, did not kill the bird; but the ball having ruffled some of his feathers, he was so alarmed, as to drop a fine plump partridge he had just caught, which we appropriated to our own use.

We arrived, after eight hours and a-half actual march, at the Ismalah of the Ferasheesh, and the next day proceeded on to Kazereen, where our friend the Kaeed had sent on for us a tent, sheep, bread, barley, and some women to act as cooks. We pitched the tent in the area of a ruined house, forming part of a now deserted village, tenanted at present only by wolves and partridges, a covey of which latter we put up in the yard when we entered it. Kazereen, قصرين, the ancient *Colonia Scillitana*, stands on the edge of a table land overlooking an extensive plain, through which

flows the Wady Kazereen, a stream rising about five miles to the westward. On the left and to the north, are the mountains of Shambi, and Shemani, separated from each other by a pass, through which flows the Wady Hatab, in its way to join the Wady Kazereen. In front, beyond the plain, are the distant ranges of the Mongheelah, and to the right is the Jebel Zelook. The principal ruins consist of a gate and two mausolea; but besides these, there are a great many others of minor interest. The gate was built by Q. Manlius Felix, and dedicated by him to his native city, as appears from this inscription:—

COLONIAE. SCILLITANAE.

Q. MANLIVS. FELIX. C. FILIVS. PAPIRIVS. RE-
 CEPTVS. POST. ALIA. ARCVN. QVOQVE. CVM.
 INSIGNIBVS. COLONIAE. SOLITA. IN. PATRIAM.
 LIBERALITATE. EREXIT. OB. CVIVS. DEDICA-
 TIONEM. DECVRIONIBVS. SPORTVLAS. CVRIIS.
 EPVLATICVM.*

* This inscription consists of two lines only, besides the two first words; but from the smallness of the page,

Under this one is another in smaller characters, which, as I had no telescope or glasses, gave me much trouble to decypher. It is, however, I believe, as follows:—

CLEMENTIA. TEMPORIS. ET. VIRTUTE. DIVINA.
DD. NN. CONSTANTINI. ET. DECIMINVC. SEMP.
AVG. ORNAMENTA. LIBERTA. RESTITVTA. ET.
VETERA. CIVITATIS. INSIGNA. CVRANTE. CE-
LONIO. APRONIANO. CX. A. PATRO. CIVI-
TATIS.

This arch stands exactly on the edge of the declivity, and faces the east. Its total length is forty-four feet; its breadth six feet nine inches, and the width of its arch thirteen feet eight inches.* It possesses neither columns nor pilasters, except some small ones of the latter, on the upper part above the arch.

In the plain immediately below the arch, and it could not be inserted in that form. This observation applies also to some of the other inscriptions.

* In my measurements, I only include the body of the edifice, and not the base on which it rests. As I am not an architect, I know not whether this is correct or not.

close to the ruins of Kazereen, is a very handsome mausoleum of three stories, the upper one of which is open on one side, and contained, according to the inscription found below it, a statue which has now disappeared. This monument was erected by M. Flavius Secundus, to his father and mother—who, by-the-bye, appear both to have attained a very respectable old age; the former dying at the completion of his hundred and twelfth year, and the latter after a hundred and five. Many other members of the family were also buried here, as will be seen by the inscription, (No. 108,) for which, from its great length, I refer to the Appendix. This inscription is on the façade of the second story, fronting the south-west; and below it, on the lower one, and at the entrance, is an elegy, containing no fewer than a hundred and ten lines. (No. 112.) On the face of the second story, fronting the south-east, are three inscriptions, in honour of the children of T. Flavius Faustinus. (Nos. 109, 110, 111.) This second story is adorned with twelve Corinthian pilasters.

The entrance appears to have been closed by a stone door, across which was drawn a metal chain, the holes where the staples were fixed being still seen. On the north-west side is another entrance. The body of this mausoleum is twelve feet square, and at the base twenty-two feet one inch.

Crossing the river, which is full of fish, of which we caught a great number, we came to two other mausolea; the first without inscriptions, and much in ruins, but the other in good preservation, and having two long inscriptions, the one, an account of the military services of M. Petronius Fortunatus, and the other a long elegy, but the greater part illegible, and I only copied a few lines as a sample of the rest. (See Appendix, Nos. 106, 107.) This monument is thirteen feet eight inches square, and has two stories.

On the high grounds are several ruins of large square edifices, all, with the exception of one, of a comparatively late construction. A mosque was established in one of these, and several columns were collected to ornament it.

Over the entrance are some roughly-executed bas-reliefs, representing pigeons drinking out of a bowl. Among a heap of stones I found the key-stone of an arch, with a large phallus carved in relief upon it. Near these ruins is the marabet of Sidi Misaood, which I only mention, as, in a country where there are no towns or villages, and where the dowars are constantly shifting, it is necessary, in travelling, to have some fixed point to regulate one's movements by, to ask the way to, or to calculate distances from.

The whole site of the *Colonia Scillitana*, or *Cilio*, as it is also called in the Itinerary, was occupied by a thick growth of the opuntia, which was destroyed by a severe frost a few years ago. Within this dense cover many wild animals established their homes, especially an enormous lion, who took up his quarters in one of the ancient square buildings, and for four years committed such dreadful devastation, that he became the terror of the whole surrounding country, who had often risen *en masse* to destroy him, but always in vain. At last—the frost, by

destroying his home, did what the Arabs could not or would not, for some of the men seemed to talk of him with a sort of respect amounting to that we show towards holy things—he disappeared.

The whole of the mountainous and western region of Tunis abounds with these and other wild animals, and is still the “*Leonum arida nutrix*,” as in ancient times. Herodotus, speaking of the land to the east and west of the Triton, or Libyan lake, says, “*ἡ δὲ ἀπὸ τούτου τὸ πρὸς ἐσπέρην, ἡ τῶν ἀροτήρων, ὀρεινῆτα καρτα, καὶ δασέα, καὶ θηρίωδης.*” The Kaeed told me that if I would wait about a week or ten days, he would arrange a *grande battue* for lions, as he found these animals were, from their numbers, beginning to get troublesome, and to require thinning. His people had killed some just before we arrived the first time at the ismalah. The skins are generally sent to the Bey, his brother, or the Saheb-el-tabā : however, enough were left in the camp, for, during our residence there, our beds were composed of them.

Many of the Arabs assert positively, that a lion will never attack a woman ; and Leo Africanus, (for obvious reasons I quote from the Latin translation of his work,) says, “ *Ex multis intellexi tum viris tum mulieribus, si fœmina in leonem incidat, eique verenda monstret, magno clamore edito, demissis oculis discedere.*” The same author, speaking of a plant called Surnag, which grows on these mountains, and which is used as an incentive of the passions, says, “ *Plurimas puellas ex earum numero quæ animalia per eos montes pascunt, virginitatem aliâ occasione non amisisse, quam quòd urinam supra hanc radicem emisissent.*” The Arabs assert, and seem firmly to believe it, that substituting a lion’s head will produce the same effect.—Bruce states that he ate parts of three lions ; one of these was a male, and its flesh was lean and tough, and had a strong smell of musk ; that of another, a female, was much better ; and what seems extraordinary, the flesh of the third, a young lion, was much worse than either.

Lions and panthers were formerly sent in

great numbers from Africa to Rome. Pliny, whose chapter on lions is very amusing, says that Sylla procured for the sports of the amphitheatre, one hundred of them at a time, Pompey six hundred, three hundred and fifteen of which were males, and Cæsar four hundred; of panthers, Scaurus procured at one time one hundred and fifty, Pompey four hundred and ten, and Augustus four hundred and twenty. Pliny mentions that lions, both male and female, have connexion with animals of almost all other breeds, and that the consequence is, the production of a variety of curious monsters. The Arabs, however, give a more favourable account of their morals at the present day, asserting that the lioness confines her infidelities to receiving the addresses of the wild boar alone, and that the produce of this connexion greatly resembles the mother, but is quite black. As a great part of the conversation in these districts turns upon lions, I could fill a considerable volume with anecdotes relative to these animals, which would com-

pletely throw into shade those related by either Pliny or Aristotle. My Mamlook in particular was full of the most incredible and wonderful stories on this subject, with which he used highly to amuse us.

In different parts of the rock on which stands Kazereen, are some ancient tombs excavated in the stone. Some way above, a large and solid dam, with a small arch passing through it, was built about one hundred and fifty years since, by Ahmed Bey, for the purpose of regulating the course of the water, and its distribution over the plain. When the Bey's camp makes its yearly march to the Jereed, it passes at some miles distance from Kazereen, and halts at a spot where no water is found. To remedy this deficiency, a Mamlook is sent on here to turn the water to the camp, in which direction it is made to flow for five days, when it is again turned to its former bed; the Arabs in the plain would be deprived of water during this time, did they not lay in a sufficient store to last them during these five days.

Near Kazereen I first saw a thistle, called by the Arabs, Toffs, which has a very pleasant perfume, and great quantities are sent to Tunis and other towns, where the Moors place them among their clothes and linen ; the flower has no stalk, and is even partly buried in the ground ; I believe it may be a species of that thus described in Linnæus : “ *Jacca acaulos lutea, erucæ folio, squamarum ciliis candidis, radix dulcis et esculenta.*”

On the 5th I continued my route, and riding eastward for six hours reached a dowar of the Waled Omran, a branch of the Majeri Arabs, ماجر situated on the bank of the Wady Shirrayah. During the day I had seen traces of several ancient towns, especially at a place called Burj el Ghellaal, where many of the stone doorways of houses are still standing ; they are curious from their extreme narrowness, being from seven to eight feet high, and only from twelve to fourteen inches in breadth. The ancient private houses seem to have been built of mud, or of mortar and small

stones; the walls, especially at the base, being strengthened by larger ones placed at certain distances.

The general features of this part of the country consist of different ranges of mountains, divided by long sweeping and intervening plains. We were not well received by the Waled Omran, which tribe occupies the neighbourhood of Sbeitlah; and Bruce mentions that he was much annoyed by them, describing them as a lawless, rapacious tribe.

Next morning we reached Sbeitlah in one hour. In the bed of the river we saw a white marble bas-relief, representing several female draperied figures of very good execution, which was, however, too large to be carried away on horseback, and I could not find a camel. Near it is a mausoleum, to which it perhaps formerly belonged. Some way beyond, and at about a short mile to the north-west of Sbeitlah, I came upon the ruins of a small town or collection of country houses, where are seen several columns, capitals, &c. Sbeitlah, سبتلة,

is the ancient *Sufetula*; and as I have sometimes seen it spelt سفيطلة, we find that it has perfectly preserved to the present day its original name. It stands in a large plain at the foot of hills covered with the juniper, the cistus, and the pine; and on the right bank of the Wady Sbeitlah, a clear stream of water, rushing in whirling eddies through an infinity of rocky masses. The principal ruins consist of three contiguous temples, surrounded by a large walled area, two triumphal arches, a temple, and an aqueduct, which spans the stream. The three temples occupy, or rather form, the north-western façade of an enclosed square, or court, measuring two hundred and forty feet by two hundred and twenty-nine. The centre one of these temples is of the Composite order, and in length, including the portico, sixty-one feet nine inches; that of the *cella* itself is forty-four feet, leaving seventeen feet nine inches for the pronaos, which, like those of the others, has been destroyed; the breadth of this temple is thirty-

three feet nine inches. The *cellæ* of the two flank temples measure forty feet eight inches by thirty; but as the site of the porticos are much encumbered with their ruins, I could not well ascertain to what extent they projected. These outward or flanking temples are both of the Corinthian order. The roofs have all fallen in, as have also the porticos and façades. The temples had four columns in front, and six pilasters along the sides, those of the centre one being round, and of the others square; the shafts of the columns of the centre temple are twenty-three feet three inches long, by nine feet six inches in circumference, and the height of the capitals is three feet three inches.

One of these temples, judging from its ornaments, seems to have been dedicated to Bacchus. The ornaments of all of them are very rich and of excellent execution. Whatever inscriptions these temples may have borne, are now buried under the ruins of the porticos, and the columns and stones were much too large to be removed, at least, with the means at my disposal. The

drawing given of these remains by Shaw, is very incorrect, and his description of the town is nearly as much so; there is no inner room or vestry in the centre one, as he states, though niches exist in the side ones.

On the south-eastern side of the court to which it gives admittance, is an arch dedicated to Antoninus; the inscription, as will be seen, is nearly obliterated;

. IVI NI
 DIV . . . RVE PRONE. . . . R
 . . . INO . . . *BRIT.** MAX . . . II. PP

over one of the columns is the following one;

.

M. ANTONI

NI. AVG. I. . .

P.P. F. DD. PP.

and at the corresponding part on the opposite flank appears to have been another, but I could not decypher it.

This monument contains three arches, and

* The words in *Italics*, in this and other inscriptions, are doubtful.

its total length is thirty-three feet five inches, by three feet two in breadth; the width of the central arch is ten feet three inches, and that of the smaller lateral ones five feet. Its order is Corinthian, but the execution is bad, and neither of a high finish nor in good taste.

From the above account of this arch, it will be seen that it is neither remarkable for size or beauty; and yet Shaw speaking of it says, "There is first of all a sumptuous triumphant arch of the Corinthian order, consisting of one large arch, with a lesser one on each side of it, with these few words of the dedication remaining upon the architrave;

IMP. CAES. AVG. . . .
 ONIN

 . . SVFFETVLENTIVM. . .
 . . HANC. EDIFICAVERVNT.
 ET. DD. PP."

I cannot, I confess, see the least resemblance

between this inscription and those which I have copied. Shaw makes also a sad confusion between the two arches.

Contiguous to the three temples above mentioned, in the same line, and within the area, are the remains of two other edifices of an inferior style, which were probably churches. The stone wall of the area appears to have been pierced with other entrances and windows, and reminded me of the enclosures around many of the mosques at Constantinople. On each side of the centre temple was a small gate opening to the north-west. At the southern end of the town is another arch, dedicated to Constantius and Maximianus, as appears from the following inscription.

DD. N. MAX
 INVIC . . SA . EM . E. CONSTANTIO . . MAXIMIANO .
 BISSIMIS CVSTOS .
 STIC . . . PP. . . . VIN . . . SVA VTO .

This arch measures in length forty-one feet three inches, and in breadth, exclusive of the base, eleven feet seven inches; the width of the

gate, is eighteen feet five inches. Its order is Corinthian, but the workmanship is rough and coarse. Outside this gate are a few uninteresting ruins, and within the town is a paved street from the arch, eighteen feet six inches in width, and in very good repair.

This pavement, which formerly resounded with the trampling of the proud and high-spirited horses, as they drew through crowds of admiring citizens the splendid car of their imperial master, surrounded by the gay and gallant escort of cavalry, is now trodden at long intervening periods, only by the Christian traveller, who, as he paces this lonely spot in contemplative silence, occasionally disturbs the lizard or the leffah, as they bask in the noon-tide heat, the only occupants of the scene by day; at night, the lordly lion, and the prowling wolf, wander over in their search after prey, and the deep impressive silence of that hour is at times broken in upon by the terrific roar of the former, or the bark of the latter, or the piercing and melancholy screech of the night bird.

On the banks of the Wady Sbeitlah are the ruins of a palace or baths, or perhaps of an edifice comprising both. Numerous columns seem to have adorned it, and a mosaic floor is still preserved. Higher up the stream is an aqueduct, built perhaps to convey from the adjoining heights, a better quality of water than that of the stream, which is however very good; under one of its arches is an inscription to M. *Ælius Aurelius Verus*. (See Appendix, No. 119.) Near this is the *cella* of a temple, which appears to me to have been dedicated to Juno: it is ascended by a flight of steps, and the place where the victims were slaughtered is still seen: the roof and portico are both destroyed, but on each side of the entrance are observed some small chambers. Besides these different buildings there were several others, whose ruins are still seen; namely, a third gate, a bath, some large square edifices, perhaps the bases of temples, the ruins of private houses, the lines of streets, and another building whose corners alone remain, which at a dis-

tance resemble pillars: it was square, with an arch on each side, and supported a dome. A few inscriptions are found scattered about, (See Appendix, No. 115 to 122,) as well as pieces of the finer marbles, such as porphyry, verd' antico, serpentino, &c. A great number of marble columns and capitals were taken from hence, as well as from Kazereen, by Yusuf Saheb-el-taba, to adorn the mosque he was building at Tunis, having first sent them to Leghorn to be polished.

Sufetula continued rich and powerful to a late period; for we find, that after the defeat of Gregory by Abdallah and Zobeir, during the reign of Othman, the third Khalif, the remains of the Greek army fled to it for security. The town, however, soon surrendered to the Mussulmeen; and such is said to have been the wealth found within its walls, that each cavalry soldier received as his share of the prize-money three thousand gold dinars, and every foot soldier one thousand. I know not what was the number of the troops which entered *Sufetula*, but as Abd-

allah is known to have marched from Egypt at the head of ~~ten~~ ^{twenty} thousand men, we may, I think, safely estimate them at twenty thousand. This will give some idea of the enormous riches which fell into the hands of the conquerors.

I remained at Sbeitlah till the 9th, though our quarters were not very comfortable; for as I did not wish to ride backwards and forwards every morning and evening to the dowars, none of which were nearer than four or five miles, I determined to sleep among the ruins, to the great horror of my party: we therefore established our quarters under the lee of the temple, and no sooner had we done so, than it commenced raining, and the wind, which had never ceased blowing since the 27th, increased to a perfect hurricane. We, of course, as we had no shelter over head, soon got wet through, in which state we remained for three days and nights, and even longer, for we found it almost impossible to dry our bernooses thoroughly. The rain, however, was nothing in comparison to the

wind, which was so keenly piercing and violent, as to prevent us from either drawing, measuring, or writing, except for a few minutes at a time. We found a small cave in the steep banks of the river, but as we could not, from the position it occupied, have had our horses near us, I was obliged to abandon the idea of being sheltered by it, and to resign myself to the rain and the wind. But after all, we were not without our comforts, for we had abundance of wood, a stream of good water, and lambs and barley furnished by the neighbouring dowars. Our horses were picketted close to us, but notwithstanding this, they were a subject of great anxiety; for we momentarily expected, that during the night they would break away from their pickets, frightened by the noise of the lions and wolves that were patrolling round our bivouac, and whose glaring eye-balls we occasionally discovered sparkling through the darkness by the reflected light of our fires.

One day we were visited by a body of thirty

armed Arabs, who were on their way to meet Sidi Mustafa, for whom they had a petition: they were excessively wild and rude to us, and two or three even told us, that they should like exceedingly to cut our throats; and if they had not been going to the Bey's camp, they undoubtedly would have gratified this inclination. The goodness and number of our arms, and our undaunted bearing, for we threatened to shoot some of them on the spot, contributed, however, as much perhaps as the fear of the Bey, to keep them within bounds; and they may also perhaps have thought that it would have been too great a breach of good manners, to cut us down without any provocation on our part. These little incidents tend to show the general insecurity of travelling in the interior of Barbary, and the great necessity of being well armed, of behaving in a firm manner, and on the first symptom of approaching ill-treatment, immediately to take the *initiative*; for I believe it to be a received axiom, that it is preferable to blow

out another person's brains than to allow him to do so to yours. The use of arms is universal; the traveller, the shepherd, the labourer, the camel-driver, the rich and the poor, are all prepared to repel attacks; and the silver and coral mounted guns of Barbary, the curved blades of Egypt, of Syria, and of Turkey, the Arnaood pistol, and the humbler straight sword and *topuz* of the desert, are all ready to do their owner's bidding.

CHAPTER XIII.

Majeri Arabs—Esbeebah—Starnah Arabs—El Hammadah Waled Ayar—Numerous remains—Maghrawah—Lheys—Aboriginal remains.

ON the 9th I continued my route to the north-east, and in five hours and a quarter reached the ismalah of the Majeri Arabs, where we were very well received by the Kaeed, and found it most delicious to roll about on the soft beautiful carpets of Tripoli, to find oneself sheltered by a good tent, and to sit down to a most excellent dinner, after having slept in the mud for three nights. This ismalah is situated on the banks of the Wady Ethmat, a stream running to the east, close to which are the ruins of a

castle called Burj Ethmat, built on the summit of a rock overlooking the stream. We had, some way before, visited also other ruins, called Kazr el Ghadem, or, "castle of the slave." On the right of the encampment, stretched the fine picturesque forms of the Jebel el Magheelah, and in front lay the little Jebel Es shaeer, or "barley hill," which stands by itself in the midst of an extensive plain, and perfectly resembles in its shape a huge pyramid.—During this day's ride we met two men, one, who was very old, and had a most venerable white beard, was mounted, the other was on foot. I happened to be with the Mamlook about two miles on the flank of our column, when they joined us, and inquired whether we had heard any news of some travellers who had left Keerwan several weeks before for the Jereed, and had taken with them two soldiers. We told them that we were those individuals, on which the old man commenced crying and beating his breast, saying, "Ah, then, the bad news is true; only two have survived, and my poor beloved son is dead!" We

in fact found that he was the father of Aboo Traah, one of my soldiers, and nothing could exceed the old man's joy when I told him his son was quite well, of which he might convince himself, if he would ride in a certain direction which I pointed out to him. In a moment he seemed to acquire the vigour and activity of youth, and driving his stirrups into his horse's flanks, he bounded away at full speed across the plain, whirling his long gun with frantic delight round his head, whilst his other son followed as quickly as he could on foot. It appears they had heard that the party had been attacked near Ayedrah, and that all were killed with the exception of one man. The old man therefore determined to leave Keerwan, and to go in search of his son, hoping that he might be the fortunate individual who had escaped. This report of our destruction we afterwards found to be very general.

On our arrival at the ismalah we were much struck with the appearance of the Kaeed's tent,

(which was of an enormous size,) for the chief was holding a grand divan, and it was full of sheikhs, secretaries, &c., whilst at the door were caparisoned horses, and rows of perches, on which were some very fine falcons. The Kaeed spoke Italian quite intelligibly. Some of the young girls of this tribe are very pretty, and we had seen about forty on the banks of the stream, where, under pretence of getting water, they assemble to laugh and talk, and amuse themselves. The water we drank here, and several days after, tasted exactly like magnesia, and was so unpalatable that I regretted the brackish water of the Jereed. I here dismissed my escort, who returned to Keerwan, and I proceeded across the country of the Waled Ayar.

Nine miles west-north-west of the camp we reached Esbeebah, اسبيبه, “the horse’s mane,” the ancient *Sufes* or *Sufetibus* of the Itinerary. These ruins stand in a plain nearly at the foot of the Jebel Esmata, and close to the Wady el Roheeah, وادي الروحية, a stream which traverses the extensive and fertile plain bearing

the same name, bounded on one side by the mountains of the Majeri, and on the other by those of the Waled Ayar, اولاد عيار. *Sufes* seems to have been a considerable town, and to have possessed some handsome edifices, though these at present are in a state of great ruin: the principal one now extant is a remarkably fine fountain, built in the form of a theatre, the chord of whose arch is sixty feet. In the centre of the curve, is a niche, marking the spot from which the water flowed in great abundance, and on each side are two other mouths, from which it was also discharged; the area formed, I imagine, a large basin, but is now filled up with ruins and rubbish. This edifice was adorned with Corinthian columns, and probably with statues. In the thickness of its walls are four arched galleries, one above the other, and through these flowed the water which was supplied from the neighbouring hills by means of an aqueduct, the ruins of which are still seen; but the stream that filled the fountain no longer exists;

“The wild wolf howls o’er the fountain’s brim,
With baffled thirst, and famine grim.”—BYRON.

At the back of the fountain, and connected with it, is a square reservoir, built, like the rest of the edifice with small stones and mortar, and faced with large wrought stones. On the whole, this fountain must have been a beautiful object.

There is another building, containing many columns, which appears to have been subsequently used as a mosque; and lower down the plain are the remains of a brick edifice. I here found an inscription in a character unknown to me. (No. 123.)

Leaving Esbeebah, we traversed the plain, and, riding to the north, soon involved ourselves in the intricacies of the Waled Ayar mountains, where Suleyman, who was our guide, lost his way; and, as we seldom met any one to direct us, we were a long time before we found it again. After being ten hours and a half on horseback, we reached a small dower of the Starnah Arabs. These people had just killed three large lions, whose skins they were sending

as a present to the Saheb-el-taba. Here we met two Mamlooks, who had been sent to collect the duties on tar and pitch, which is made in great quantities in this neighbourhood.

The country we had this day passed over, was exceedingly beautiful and wild, consisting of fine mountains, covered with wood, and intersected by numerous deep valleys and rushing torrents: on the banks of some of which was occasionally seen a tent, surrounded by sheep and cattle. There was, however, no trace of road, and we were obliged to scramble up and down these hills in the best manner we could. Our horses suffered much from fatigue and the want of shoes: mine had lost his at Ayedrah, and there was no chance of having them replaced till we should arrive at Kaf.

The Arabs, as I have before observed, seldom, if ever, shoe their horses in the plains: there is certainly not much occasion to do so; but in the mountainous and rocky districts I cannot conceive how they avoid breaking their horses' feet to pieces.

On the 11th, we ascended the hills, which abound in some places with fine slate, and then found ourselves on a very extensive plain, or high table-land, called El hammadah Waled Ayar, الحماة اولاد عيار, at one extremity of which we saw some ruins, called the Muhdher, محضر, or “Assembly of the Waled Ayar.” The first building we come to is a mausoleum, situated at some distance from the town: it measures twenty-seven feet in length, by seventeen feet two inches in breadth, and is decorated with Corinthian pilasters, and has a bas-relief; but the inscription no longer exists; the entrance, which is on the southern side, leads to a chamber in which are several columbaria, and beyond it is another room, with a window and stone seats, where the relatives used to assemble and mourn over the dead. At some distance from this, to the east, is another mausoleum, measuring nine feet nine inches square, of considerable elevation, and finishing in a point, something like the steeples of Christian churches. It contains two stories; the lower one resting

on a projecting base, and ornamented with seven Corinthian pilasters; in the interior are the usual columbaria, and above the entrance is a bas-relief, representing a sacrifice, and over this is a small part of an inscription, of which I could only decypher the following letters.

D . M . S .

. N A I O . . . E C O H E . . .

. G I T T A R I O . . . M I H . . .

.

The second story is ornamented at each corner with a Corinthian pilaster. Its eastern front is open.

To the east of this monument is a triumphal arch, dedicated to Trajan: the inscription is as follows:—

IMP. CAESARI. DIVI. NERVAE. NERVAE. TRAI-
NO. OPTIMO. AVG. GERMANICO. PARTHICO.
P. M. OTEST. XX. IMP. XII. COS. VI.
. VSTIN . . . OS . . . DEDIC.
DD. PP.

This arch appears to have stood in the centre of the town, facing the south. It measures thirty-four feet six inches in length, by eleven feet five inches in breadth, and the gateway itself is twelve feet ten inches in width: there is a little chamber over the arch. The columns are of the Corinthian order. Below this triumphal arch, and on the banks of a ravine, is another, also of the Corinthian order, but possessing no inscription. It faces the north-west, and is forty-four feet three inches long by twelve feet six inches in breadth, whilst the width of the gateway is seventeen feet three inches. On each side of the entrance is a niche, which may probably have contained statues. The ravine or water-course, which passes close to it, does not seem to have existed at the period of its erection; for, had it been there, a bridge would have been absolutely necessary to connect it with the paved road which is still seen on the opposite bank, and leading from it to the country, and no traces whatever appear of such a construction. Close to this arch is a plantation of olive trees, the first

had seen since we had quitted Sfakkus. Under these the ground was covered with delicious grass, and by it ran a clear stream of water, so that both men and horses were highly satisfied with their quarters.

On the high ground close by, and near to a marabet, are the foundations of a temple ; and adjoining this is a small amphitheatre, rising but little above ground, and measuring a hundred and sixty feet in length, by a hundred and thirteen in breadth : it is built of small stones, and does not appear to have possessed any architectural beauty. On each side of the two entrances is a gate opening upon the arena. Either this amphitheatre, or the temple, was also built during the reign of Trajan, as a stone bearing that emperor's name is found between them. (See Appendix, No. 137.) A little beyond, on the brow of the high land, is another mausoleum erected to Julius Proculus Fortunatianus, and to Pallia Saturnina ; the inscription contains thirty-one lines, but, owing to an inflammation of the eyes, I could only copy the first sixteen :

the rest are a continuation of the lady's praises. In the interior of the tomb are several columbaria, most of them having the names of different members of the family. (See Appendix, No. 128 to 133.) Over the entrance is a bas-relief, representing a sacrifice, and perfectly similar to the one on the steeple-looking mausoleum.

In different parts of the town are seen the remains of other buildings, one in particular, containing large vaulted chambers, one of which is forty-one feet in breadth, and whose walls are very strong, being eight feet six inches in thickness: it may have been a palace or church. Close to it is a well fourteen feet in diameter. There is also another building constructed on the same plan, but of smaller dimensions. To the west of Trajan's arch is an aqueduct, of which eighteen arches remain, built of large wrought stones, whose supports are six feet three inches in thickness, by four feet six inches, and the intervals between them eleven feet six inches. Close to the aqueduct are the foundations and

ruins of the tomb of Q. Julius Felix; and still farther to the west-north-west, on the top of the rising ground, is another well-preserved mausoleum, with this inscription:—

C. VERRIVS. ROGATVS. Q. QVINTILI. FIL. FL. PP.
 III. VIR OMNIBVS. HONORIB FVNCTVS. PIE.
 VIX. AN. LXV. H. S. E.

This monument is nine feet five inches square, and at the base ten feet eleven inches: its height is eighteen feet. From this position is obtained a very good and extensive view of the surrounding country. The ruins of Muhdher Waled Ayar must, I imagine, be those of the long-sought *Tucca Terebenthina*, which stood on the road from Carthage to *Sufetula*, between *Assura*, of which I shall hereafter speak, and *Sufetibus*, now called Esbeebah: from the former it was distant twelve miles, and from the latter twenty. The produce of the surrounding country, even to this day, accounts for the name. Shaw erroneously places *Tucca Terebenthina* at Esbeebah, and *Assura* at Kizzar.

The Moorish saints seem to be very partial to the site of this ancient town, for several of their marabets are dotted about it. We slept this night in a small dower, most picturesquely situated on the banks of the Wady Saboon. On the following morning, passing by the tomb of Verrius, we came upon a large square stone building supported exteriorly by buttresses; and after riding over very broken ground for three hours, and making a considerable *détour*, reached the summit of the hills to the north of the Muhdher el Hammadah Waled Ayar.

Here stood, till within the last two years, a very handsome and well-executed mausoleum, when it was barbarously pulled to pieces by the late Kaeed of the district, who employed the materials in building an adjoining farmhouse. The bust of the person, whose ashes reposed here, was lying on the ground, as well as a fragment of an inscription. (See Appendix, No. 141.) From these heights the view is very fine, embracing on the south the fertile and well-watered pasture and corn lands

of the Waled Ayar; and on the north the rich plain of Zirrz. We also beheld the well-known form of the Zaghwan mountain, bearing east-north-east, whilst the range of the Jebel el Kaf bore north-west by west. Hence I descended to Maghrawah, مغراوة, a little village situated on the northern declivity of the hill, and the residence of the Kaeed of the Waled Ayar. Here we were lodged in a house, the first we had seen for a fortnight.

The Kaeed was at Tunis, and his *locum tenens*, steward, and servants, did not at first show much disposition to be attentive to us; but we soon brought them to a proper state of mind, and they then furnished us with whatever could be procured, and the negro cook, who was a travelled man, and had studied the culinary art at Leghorn, gave us a very good dinner. On the Kaeed's people refusing at first to give us any thing but lodging, I told the *terjeman* to go into the village and purchase what we wanted; but as soon as it was discovered that he had done so, the greatest

fear took possession of their minds; they kissed our shoulders, begged and entreated that we would forgive them, and receive all they could offer, to which we at last were obliged to consent. This dread of their guests paying for their rations, and the consequent refusal at times to attend to their wants, often places the traveller in a very disagreeable situation.

At Maghrawah I found, in a small hovel, a Punic or Numidian inscription, (see Appendix, No. 142,) and in other parts of the village, several fragments of very ancient and rudely sculptured bas-reliefs of the figures of men and animals, but no vestiges whatever of Roman inscriptions or sculpture; it is therefore probable that this village occupies the site of either a purely Carthaginian or African station, which the Romans never colonized. The stone containing the inscription I purchased, and, much to the disgust of Mahmood, placed it on a spare horse, which had been given to him by the Kaeed of Ferasheesh.

On turning out the following morning, I was

horror-struck to find my horse, Sidi Daood, so dreadfully lame, that after riding a few yards I was obliged to dismount, and complete that day's march on foot ; the exercise may have been attended with very salutary effects, but certainly with no very pleasurable sensations, for the road was execrable, and Moorish boots, and a great quantity of clothing and arms, were not very much calculated to render a long walk agreeable.*

Having reached the plain Zirrz, we turned to the left ; and shortly after, again ascended the heights to the village of Lheys, *لهيس*, occupying the site of an ancient town, perhaps *Altasera*, where are found a few fragments of Latin inscriptions, and of rudely sculptured bas-reliefs, of a very early date, and like those found at Maghrawah. The most remarkable curiosi-

* On leaving Tunis, I had given an order that none of the party were, under any circumstances, to exchange horses ; I therefore, in this instance, was obliged to obey my own commands, and refuse the sound horses that were offered to me.

ties, however, are several very ancient constructions, scattered about in the fields round the villages, formed of large unwrought stones or slabs, some measuring seventeen feet ten inches in length, by six feet two inches in breadth, and one foot eight inches in thickness; with these a number of little chambers are formed, generally in two rows, divided by a passage, and resembling in their plan some of the tombs of the Pharaohs at Biban el Malook, near Thebes; that is to say, those which have little chambers on each side of the entrance gallery. The whole edifice is also roofed in with similar slabs, laid flat. I should feel inclined to attribute their construction to the aboriginal inhabitants before the arrival of the Phœnicians; probably they were not tombs, but *magalia* or houses. Many of them are in such good preservation as to be still inhabited, or used as stables.

CHAPTER XIV.

Zanfoor—Numerous remains—The Dthreedies—A forced admission — Story-telling—Alarbus — El Kaf—Kante-rah-el-Kadeem—Sidi Abd-er-rubbu—Return to Tunis—Concluding Remarks.

DESCENDING again into the plains of Zirrz, inhabited by the Beni Riss, a branch of Dthreedies, and after riding north-west for six miles, we reached a collection of ruins called Zanfoor, زنفور. Before arriving here we had met three water-courses, then dry, but whose beds had worn themselves so deeply into the light soil, that the banks rose perpendicularly in some places to the height of fifty feet, and obliged us to make many *détours* before we could pass them. The ruins stand on the left bank of one of these, through which, however,

ran a stream of good water. From an inscription over a gate, I discovered that these ruins were those of *Assura* ; it is as follows :—

DIVO. OPTIMO. SEVERO. PIO. AVG. ARAB
 ABIARI. MAX. ET. IMP. CAESARI. AVRELIO. AN-
 TONINO. PIO. AVG. FELICI. PART. MAX. BRIT.
 MAX. GERM. MAX. PONT. MAX. FIL. TRIB. POT.
 XVIII. IMP. III. COS. IIII. PP. PROCOS. OPTIMO.
 MAXIMOQVE. PRINCIPI. ET. IVLIAE. DOMNAE.
 A CI. AVG. MATRI. AVG. ET. CAS-
 TRORVM. ET. SENATV. ET. PATRIA. I.
 DIVIS. TVERI. AVG. PIIQ. OLIVI. ASSVRA. DE-
 VOTA. NVMINI. . OTV.

D. D. D. P.

This gate faces the north-east, and is thirty-six feet six inches in length, by nine feet two inches in breadth, and the width of the entrance is seventeen feet eight inches. As I had no glasses, and parts of the inscription were not very distinctly legible from the base, I was obliged, with great difficulty, to scramble up to the summit, and then lean over to decipher

it; and having no one to hold me, and the wind blowing very hard, the undertaking was not unaccompanied by danger.

Near this arch is another, facing the north; it has no inscription, but was, like the first, decorated with fluted Corinthian columns; it measures thirty-five feet ten inches along the front, nine feet three inches in breadth, and seventeen feet six inches in the width of its arch. At the other side of the town is a third gate, facing west-south-west, thirty-six feet four inches long, nine feet five inches broad; the width of the gateway is seventeen feet eight inches. From this is still seen the paved street running through the town.

The other antiquities are a magnificent and large theatre facing the east, the chord of whose arch is two hundred and forty-six feet; it is built throughout of large square stones, but part of it seems to have been destroyed and afterwards rebuilt or repaired: — a temple thirty-three feet by thirty feet eight inches, with Corinthian pilasters, and a border over them

of the skulls of oxen, joined by festoons of flowers; on one side these skulls are replaced by dramatic masks:—a mausoleum—some cisterns—a small vaulted building with an ornamented cornice, exactly resembling the cavalry sentry stations in front of the Horse Guards; it was either an exedra or a tomb, but as it was much encumbered with ruins, I could not ascertain which;—a large square building, and the ruins of other minor edifices. There are besides, the remains of two bridges over the Wady Zanfoor, which here runs from south-west to north-east; the one which is highest up the stream was built of regular cut stones, and the other of small irregular stones and bricks. We also see the quarries from which the materials for building the town were taken.

Assura does not appear to have been a very large place, but it was certainly, judging at least from its remains, flourishing and opulent. I had intended sleeping with the Waled Ali Arabs, whose tents we saw distant about five miles; but as I remained at Zanfoor till

very late, I despatched Mahmood to a dowar of Dthreedies, which was only half a mile off. These people, in consideration of doing military duty when required, are exempted from lodging travellers, except in cases of emergency, and when there are no other Arabs within a reasonable distance. I, however, sent Mahmood and the rest of the party to see if they could not obtain quarters from them, whilst I continued my inspection; but they seemed very loth to undertake this service, knowing what they had to expect. Feraj soon came galloping back, and told us that the people were very abusive, and positively refused to take us in, saying we must apply to the Waled Ali. Suleyman and I then rode to the dowar, when we found Mahmood in great tribulation, standing outside the tents, and the horses with their sembeels still on their backs. On coming up we tried to speak them fair; as this plan produced no good, we threatened; but the Arabs only laughed, which so enraged us that we determined to try if we were strong enough to

compel what we wanted. We therefore endeavoured to get our baggage into one of the tents, but were resolutely opposed, especially by the women, whilst others turned into the tent as many camels as they could drive in, for the double purpose of leaving no room for us, and of creating confusion and deranging our operations: after violent exertions, however, both of muscles and voice, we made a lodgment, turning out the camels and the people; and taking away the green forage which we found placed before the horses of the Arabs, we gave it to our own. As we could not find any thing for ourselves, we were obliged to be satisfied with two or three handfuls of dates, and a few small dried fish we had bought at Ghabs—which were not particularly tempting, having been mixed up with all sorts of things at the bottom of the sembeel; but whilst drinking our coffee and smoking our pipes, both Suleyman and Mahmood commenced telling such wonderful stories to each other, that I soon observed the younger Arabs, one by one, gra-

dually approaching our fire, whilst the old men and the women relaxed in their war of words, which had not ceased before for three hours.

In a short time we had a numerous and attentive audience, smiles were seen, a general thaw took place, words of civility were exchanged, and, finally, the sheep and the barley were produced, which we acknowledged by the "Allah i barek feek," or "the blessing of God upon you." We then went to sleep very comfortably, at least at first, for later in the night we were very much incommoded by the young camels, who insisted on sharing our quarters; and one of them annoyed me so much by actually lying down upon me, and refusing to obey the hints I gave him with the but-end of my pistol, that I would have shot him, had I not recollected that in the extreme darkness which prevailed, I might have shot some of my own party, and that even if I had killed him, I should have found it difficult to free myself from such a dead weight.—All the young men of this dowar, with the exception of ten or

twelve, were absent, having marched to join Sidi Mustafa's camp.

On the morning of the 14th we rose early, received again the apologies of the Arabs for their uncourteous conduct, and, accompanied for a certain distance by some of them, took the road towards El Kaf. We first traversed the plain of Zirrz, crossed a range of hills, and then descended into another fertile plain, where, on a gentle rise, surrounded by plantations of the opuntia, stand some ruins called Alarbus, *علاربص*, situated fifteen miles north-north-west from Zanfoor.

If Alarbus is the Lorbus of Shaw and of the maps, which I imagine must be the case, as there exists no other place in the Regency whose name in the least resembles it, they have fallen into a most glaring mistake; for instead of being fifteen miles to the north-north-east of El Kaf, it is indeed precisely that distance from it, only, unfortunately for their correctness, to the south-south-east of that town. The following inscription, which I here found, will show its ancient name:—

DIVO.

ANTONINO.

CAESAR.

COLONIA.

AELIA.

AVG. LARES.

At Alarbus we find many ruins, but all of the lower empire, and built with the component parts of a more ancient town. Several inscriptions are also seen. (See Appendix, Nos. 149 to 156.) One of the buildings is a large church, containing many fine columns of granite, and brescia corollata, but many more have at different times been removed to Tunis.

Riding fifteen miles to the north-north-west, we arrived under the walls of El Kaf, after having crossed a range of hills, (in which is a very curious pass called Hunka el Akroob, leading through a perpendicular wall of rock,) and beyond that, an extensive and well-cultivated plain.

El Kaf, الكاف, is the ancient *Sicca Veneria*,

and stands on the western declivities of a rocky range of bold hills, which rising gradually towards the east, form a conspicuous feature in the landscape, and are seen from a great distance. This town is considered the next in rank after Tunis and El Keerwan, but it does not occupy above two-thirds of the space inclosed by its walls: these are kept in good repair, as is also the Kazbah, an extensive and strong fortress rising above the town. Kaf is considered the key of Tunis from the Algerine territory, and on that account Hammooda Basha took great pains, and expended large sums to render it as strong as possible. The citadel is built of stone, chiefly taken from ancient buildings, and mounts one hundred and thirty-two pieces of cannon, some of which are forty-two pounders, whilst others are curious from their antiquity and strange forms.

The garrison is composed of seventy Turks, two hundred Makazzeneahs, and seven hundred militia, or inhabitants of the town. The works might be commanded, but on the whole, they

are more than sufficiently strong to baffle all the attempts that the Algerines might make to possess themselves of them. The walls are provided with sentry-boxes, a luxury I had never before seen in Moslem countries; but as usual, the sentries themselves were dispensed with. The view from the Kazbah is very fine, embracing a great extent of country, which is happily diversified with rich and sweeping plains, and with the bold forms of many mountains, among which I recognized the Kalaat Snaan, the Boo-el-hanash, and the Jebel Slatah, جبل سلاطه. In winter, the mountain of Kaf is often covered with snow, which is preserved in wells for the use of the Bey, who has also other dépôts for it at Gorrah, and at Zaghwan. Kaf is a very ancient town; and some writers, namely, Selden and Vossius, derive the name of *Sicca Veneria* from the Assyrian deity, Succoth-Benoth, thus mentioned in the second book of Kings. “Howbeit, every nation made gods of their own, and put them in the houses of the high places which the Samaritans had made,

every nation in the cities wherein they dwelt. And the men of Babylon made Succoth-Benoth, and the men of Cuth made Nergal, and the men of Hamath made Ashima." Succoth-Benoth was the Assyrian Venus, mentioned by Herodotus and Strabo.

The town contains several remains of antiquity, but none in much preservation. Forming part of the wall of a house is seen the gate of a temple dedicated to Hercules, as we find by this inscription :—

HERCVLE. SACRVM.

M. TVTICIVS. PROCVLVS. PROCVRATOR. AVGVSTI.

SVA. PECVNIA. FECIT.

In different parts of the town are many other inscriptions, chiefly sepulchral; one of which contains the ancient name of the place. (See Appendix, Nos. 158 to 175.) Over a spring of most excellent water are seen portions of the edifice which covered it—resembling those at Ghafsah. There are also extant parts of two palaces with baths, &c. one near the marabet

Sidi Ellalaj, and the other not far from the Bey's house, as well as some arches, half domes, walls, cisterns, &c. most of which are still in a good state. At the former one are the following fragments of inscriptions :

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| .. TO. PORTICVM. AR . | | E. TEMPORVM. D . . |
| ... EAEFR | | .. VDIN . . . |

There is also part of a paved street with *trottoirs* like those at Pompeii, as well as a variety of capitals, columns, friezes, &c.

The Kaeed was absent, but his deputy received us with the greatest kindness and hospitality ; gave us excellent dinners and suppers, and beds of the richest Lyons silks, and he moreover seemed quite disinterested and to expect no return ; for on my giving him some English powder, his gratitude was strongly expressed. Having told me that he suffered very much from lumbago, I advised him to take a bath and then to rub in some opodeldoc I gave him for the purpose ; from this simple remedy he derived the greatest benefit, and his joy was so unbound-

ed, that he entreated me very much to remain at Kaf.—The best, and, in fact, the only medicines necessary to take with one in travelling through these countries, are salts, quinine, opodeldoc, and extract of golard—the two latter in sufficient quantities to serve also for the horses ; to these should be added rags, lint, and a lancet.

The Vice-Kaeed of this place related to me his history, which was very interesting. He is at present one of the richest men in the whole Beylek, but his *débút* in life was made from the lowest step of the ladder. It appears that the whole property he inherited from his father, consisted of two donkeys ; these he drove out every morning to the mountains, where he cut wood, and brought them back loaded with it in the evening ; the profit he derived from the sale of this was, as may be supposed, very trifling. One morning as he was passing by the marabet of a living saint, this holy personage rushed out upon him and belaboured him with a stick most severely ; and whilst the poor boy was writhing on the ground half dead from the blows he had

received, the saint gave him a kick, telling him at the same time to go to a certain place and dig there: he did so, and soon found a jar containing two thousand mahboobs in gold; with these he traded so successfully, that in a short time he obtained great wealth, which was yet further increased by finding a considerable treasure in a house he was repairing.

The variety of little anecdotes with which he intermixed his recital amused us greatly. His head steward was a renegade Jew, whose sole occupation, or rather amusement, seemed to consist in abusing his former brethren: — “You despicable offspring of a hell-burnt Jewish dog!” “You blue-turbaned fuel of the devil’s fire!” and a variety of similar epithets were lavishly bestowed on the Jews who came to offer me different articles for sale.

The inhabitants of Kaf were exceedingly civil to us; and when it was known that I was searching after antiquities, they surrounded me in great numbers, telling me where *muktoob*, or inscriptions were to be seen; persons also

who had any within their houses, came out and invited me in. In one habitation I saw a very curious capital of a column in white marble ; it represented four men, three of them in the full armour of a Roman or Carthaginian soldier, and the other one naked ; the execution was very good, and formed a very tasteful piece of sculpture.

On the seventeenth I quitted Kaf, and, accompanied part of the way by our worthy host, pursued my course to the east, visiting by the way the remains of an ancient town, where are the vestiges of a gate, a bridge, and some private houses, as well as a few much damaged inscriptions. This place which is very picturesquely situated, is called at present Kanterah-el-Kadeem, قنطرة القديم, “the old bridge,” and may perhaps be the ancient *Siguessa*. Leaving this, we crossed the Wady Khlkh, وادي خلخ; this stream rises near Zoowareen, and empties itself into the Majerdah, previous to which it takes the name of Wady Tissah, وادي تسة. In seven hours after leaving Kaf, we reached the

site of another town, at a place called Hanoot el Hajam, where the only preserved edifice is a mausoleum, seventeen feet five inches each way ; its ground story is square, and the upper one circular. It bears this inscription :

D. M. S.

M. CORNELIVS. RVFVS. VIXIT. AN. LV. ٣

In two hours more I reached Sidi Abd-er-rubbu, سَيْدِي عَبْدُ الرَّبِّ, the ancient *Musti*. Here we find the remains of two gates, the one on the east, and the other on the west ; and at the foot of the former is seen this fragment of an inscription :

. . . . ACVMQV . . .

. . . VAE. PROMISERAT. . .

. . . TIONE. MVSTITANIS. . .

. . . DEDICAVIT. DATIS. . . .

. . . SIS. PO . . . ARIBVS. . . .

There is also another stone with these few words :

. . . . O. COEPIT. ET. . .

. . GYMNASIO. VNIV. . .

Close to this gate is a mausoleum; and in another part of the town I observed a bas-relief representing Jupiter, with radii round his head, and not of contemptible execution. *Musti* does not appear to have been a place of great extent.

Soon after we had quitted Kaf, I struck upon the traces of an ancient Roman road: these, as we advanced, became more strongly pronounced, and in some places were almost perfect, especially between Sidi Abd-er-rubbu and Boo-Ateelah. This road was not paved with large circular or polygonal slabs, like those of the Roman roads in Italy, but with materials resembling those employed in London and Paris. In many places are also found some ancient mile-stones, but unfortunately most of them are either fractured or so corroded as to be almost illegible; I however copied some of them. (See Appendix, Nos. 179, 180, 181.) This road ran in nearly a direct line from the interior to Carthage, passing through *Musti*, *Agbienia*, *Thignica*, *Bisica Lucana*, &c.

In an hour and a half after leaving Sidi Abd-er-rubbu, we stopped for the night at a camp of the Dthreedies, pitched on the banks of the Wady Ramlah, and close to the marabet of Sidi Booateelah, *برعتيله*. The country from Kaf to Sidi Abd-er-rubbu, and even as far as Mejaz el Bab, is excessively beautiful. Bold, rugged, and rocky mountains, broken by deep and dark ravines—the undisturbed dwellings of the lion, the wolf, and the wild boar,—bound the road on each side; and between them, are beautiful valleys, partly under cultivation, and partly covered with a mantle of soft luxuriant turf, studded with the olive and the karoob, and a variety of other plants and shrubs, all nourished and refreshed by the water of many clear rills, whose banks are as usual fringed with the beautiful diflah, or oleander. Booateelah lies north of east from Sidi Abd-er-rubbu, and near it are the remains of an old town and fort.

Next day we continued our route by Ejah, leaving Dukkah and Tubursook on our left,

to Tunka, Testoor, and Eslookeah, where we swam across the Majerdah ; and halted at Mejaz el Bab, where we slept. Between this last place and Eslookeah, and close to the left bank of the river, are the ruins of *Teglata*.

On the 19th I returned to Tunis, where we found the government actively employed in making preparations for war with the Sardinians and Neapolitans, some of whose men-of-war were off the Goletta, and others were expected. All the fortifications had been put in a state of repair and garrisoned, whilst coast batteries were constructed in different parts, and clouds of Arabs were gathering in from the interior, many of whom I had lately met, and joined ; besides which, all the inhabitants of the town were ordered to take up arms. As the Bey is well prepared to resist an attack, and is determined not to concede to the preposterous demands of the Sardinians and Neapolitans, it is probable that hostilities will commence immediately ; this does not seem to be at all relished by the Christians, who were in hopes to have carried their point by noise and threats.

On my return to Tunis, I was often asked to describe the remains I had seen of the African and Punic periods, and to show the inscriptions of those languages which I had copied; but with the exception of a very few of either, what had I seen, though I had explored the whole Beylek, but Roman monuments and memorials of its dominion?

The only remains of any sort which exist of the Africans, or the Phœnician colony, are found solely at Carthage, Dukkah, Ghabs, Jerbeh, Maghrawa, Leyhs, Esbeebah, and perhaps at the Waled Ayar and Kaf. But even at these places how trifling are they!

To future travellers in the Carthaginian territories, I would strongly urge the necessity, if at least they wish to investigate with hopes of success, of studying Phœnician as far as it can be studied, by means of the cognate languages Hebrew and Arabic. From the derivation of names also, much doubtless might be learned.

With regard to the aboriginal language of the northern part of Africa, we know that the

Kobayles of certain districts speak two dialects, called the Showeah and the Shillah, which are supposed to be derived from the Numidian or Mauritanic; and Mordekan Najjar, an intelligent and well-informed Hebrew resident at Tunis, compiled a few years ago, by order of the Dutch government, a dictionary of the former. I am not aware that it has yet been published, but it is no doubt to be seen in MS. in some one of the public libraries of Belgium or Holland.

Two tribes of Arabs occupying the territory near the Tripoleen frontier speak Coptic: a circumstance confirming the traditions current in the Jereed, of the occupation of that country by Egyptian forces.

I cannot conclude these pages without stating that I should not have ventured to publish so trifling and incomplete a work, were it not that the part of Barbary which I have attempted to describe is little known; and though unprepared to make the tour in such a manner as to render my account of it eminently worthy of the geo-

graphical and antiquarian reader, I yet thought that some slight information might be derived from its perusal, and that, at all events, from showing the facility of penetrating into these regions, other travellers might be induced to visit and describe them more perfectly.

A P P E N D I X.

APPENDIX.

*LIST of Vessels which arrived at, or sailed
from the Port of Algiers, during the month
of June, 1832.*

| Nations. | Arrived. | Sailed. |
|------------------|----------|---------|
| French . . . | 10 | 22 |
| English . . . | 4 | 4 |
| Spanish . . . | 4 | 4 |
| Moorish . . . | 18 | 0 |
| Sardinian . . . | 4 | 8 |
| Austrian . . . | 4 | 7 |
| Tuscan . . . | 2 | 4 |
| Neapolitan . . . | 4 | 6 |
| Roman . . . | 0 | 2 |
| Greek . . . | 2 | 1 |
| | 52 | 58 |

The price of a passage from Marseilles to Algiers is from thirty-five to forty francs, to which must be added two francs a day for rations. Fifteen francs is paid for the freight of every one thousand kilograms, and goods are insured at one and a-half per cent.

Prices in the Market of Algiers on the 20th of July, 1832.

| | <i>fr. c.</i> | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Wheat . . . | 9 69 | for every 60 litres. |
| Barley . . . | 4 65 | „ „ |
| Beans . . . | 3 98 | „ „ |
| Oil . . . | 9 48 | for every 16 litres. |
| Potatoes . . . | 6 0 | for every 54 kilograms. |
| Hay . . . | 14 0 | for 100 metrical kilom. |
| Straw . . . | 8 0 | „ „ |

Number of Animals killed at the Abattoir from the 20th to the 26th of July, both inclusive.

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| Bulls . . . | 6 | Cows and calves . | 41 |
| Oxen . . . | 124 | Sheep and goats . | 951 |

*Tariff of Duties on Goods exported from
Algiers.*

| | To France. | To other Countries. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | <i>fr. c.</i> | <i>fr. c.</i> |
| Wheat . . . | 0 60 | 1 0 the measure. |
| Barley . . . | 0 40 | 0 60 44 kilogs. |
| Wax . . . | 8 0 | 12 0 100 kilogs. |
| Hides . . . | 3 0 | 6 0 „ |
| Ostrich feathers, white | 10 0 | 15 0 one kilog. |
| ————— black | 7 0 | 10 0 „ |
| ————— grey | 1 0 | 2 0 „ |
| Tobacco . . . | 5 0 | 7 0 100 kilogs. |
| Kermes . . . | 10 0 | 20 0 „ |
| Cattle . . . | 10 0 | 15 0 a head. |
| Horses and mules . | 10 0 | 30 0 „ |
| Camels . . . | 5 0 | 10 0 „ |
| Turtle . . . | 0 50 | 1 0 the 100. |
| Leeches . . . | 1 50 | 3 0 the 1,000. |
| Oranges, lemons, pomegranates . . | 1 0 | 2 0 100 kilogs. |

All other produce, to France one per cent. ; to other countries two and a-half per cent. on value.

The duties on importation are double for foreigners to that which French subjects pay.

Accounts are kept at Algiers in French decimal money ; but in the bazaars, transactions are carried on through the means of

Spanish dollars, called *duros*, and the Algerine coin called *boojoo*, equivalent to one franc eighty-six centimes.

*Strength of the French Algerine Army
in 1832.*

| | Officers & Men. | Horses. |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| General staff, staff of artillery and engineers, and intendance militaire | 116 | 217 |
| Medical department | 339 | 131 |
| Commissariat, Quarter-master-general's department, &c. | 236 | 55 |
| Gens-d'armes | 155 | 50 |
| Cavalry | 2,469 | 1,180 |
| Infantry | 15,276 | 119 |
| Artillery and engineers | 2,925 | 570 |
| Train and artificers | 1,943 | 345 |
| Veterans | 152 | — |
| Zouaves | 895 | — |
| Auxiliary Turks | 504 | 133 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | 25,010 | 2,200 |

Births and Deaths of Christians.

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Births | 136 |
| Deaths | 293 |

Schools at Algiers.

| | Schools. | Scholars. |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|
| For Muhammedans . . . | 26 | 315 |
| Christians . . . | 3 | 114 |
| Jews . . . | 8 | 430 |

Prices of Provisions.

The prices of provisions have, since the conquest of Algiers, increased in a very great degree, as will be seen by the following statement:—

| | 1830. | 8321. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | fr. c. | fr. c. |
| An ox | 18 0 | 55 0 |
| A duck | 0 90 | 2 0 |
| Ass-load of wood | 0 75 | 1 50 |
| — of charcoal | 1 50 | 3 50 |
| A goat | 2 50 | 9 0 |
| Lemons, the hundred | 0 60 | 2 30 |
| Figs, the eighteen ounces | 0 5 | 0 20 |
| Oil, sixteen litres | 5 0 | 14 0 |
| A sheep | 2 50 | 13 0 |
| Eggs, the hundred | 1 20 | 5 0 |
| Potatoes, the quintal | 2 50 | 7 0 |
| Fowls, the couple | 0 50 | 2 50 |
| A cow and calf | 40 0 | 80 0 |
| A draught horse | 50 0 | 200 0 |

Ships that have entered Algiers from 1st of August, 1831, to 1st of July, 1832.

| | No. of Ships. | Tonnage. | Men. |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|-------|
| French . . . | 187 | 21,211 | 1,428 |
| English . . . | 14 | 1,847 | 136 |
| Of other nations . . . | 299 | 30,789 | 2,653 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Total . . . | 500 | 53,847 | 4,217 |

Value of Imports and Exports in Francs.

| | Imports from | Exports to |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|
| France . . . | 3,891,189 | 631,746 |
| England . . . | 837,142 | 4,412 |
| Italy . . . | 1,168,157 | 99,335 |
| Spain . . . | 108,726 | 18,404 |
| Tunis . . . | 112,955 | 18,782 |
| Sweden . . . | 9,700 | — |
| <hr/> | | |
| Total value of imports . . | 6,127,870 | |
| — of exports . . | 772,679 | |
| <hr/> | | |
| Difference . . . | 5,355,191 | |

The Customs produced last year 450,000 fr., but this year, (1832,) it is expected they will amount to 650,000 fr.

As I have every reason to believe that no *correct* copy of the Treaty concluded between the French and Algerine forces, has as yet been published, I shall give one taken from the original document, signed by General Bourmont, and ratified by the Dey's seal.

Convention entre le Général-en-Chef de l'Armée Française, et Son Altesse le Dey d'Alger.

Le fort de la Cassauba, tous les autres forts qui dependent d'Alger, et le port de cette ville, seront remis aux troupes Françaises ce matin à 10 heures.

Le Général-en-Chef de l'armée Française s'engage envers son Altesse le Dey d'Alger à lui laisser sa liberté, et la possession de toutes ses richesses personnelles.

Le Dey sera libre de se retirer avec sa famille et ses richesses particulières dans le lieu qu'il fixera; et tant qu'il restera à Alger, il y sera, lui et toute sa famille, sous la protection du général-en-chef de l'armée Française; une garde garantira la sûreté de sa personne et celle de sa famille.

Le général-en-chef assure à tous les soldats

de la milice les mêmes avantages et la même protection.

L'exercice de la religion Mahometane restera libre; la liberté des habitants de toutes les classes, leur religion, leurs propriétés, leur commerce, et leur industrie ne recevront aucune atteinte; leur femmes seront respectées.

Le général-en-chef en prend l'engagement sur l'honneur.

L'échange de cette convention sera faite avant 10 heures ce matin, et les troupes Françaises entreront aussitôt après dans la Cassauba, et successivement dans tous les forts de la ville et de la marine.

Au camp devant Alger, le cinq Juillet, Mille huit cent trente.

(Signé) C^{te}. DE BOURMONT.

Seal of
the Dey.

Seal of the
French Arms.

This part is stained with blood, the Dey having received a slight wound on one of his fingers.

Our consul-general, Mr. St. John, was the mediator between the belligerent powers, and, contrary to what has hitherto been stated, was

the person who smoothed the existing difficulties, and caused the above Treaty to be approved of, and ratified by both parties; and he, in fact, is at this moment in possession of the original document, which was signed in his presence by General Bourmont, at his headquarters, in front of Sultan Kalaahsi, and afterwards ratified by Husseyn Pasha.

List of Vessels which entered and sailed from the Goletta, or Port of Tunis, from the 1st of January, 1832, to 1st of January, 1833.

| Nations. | Arrived. | Sailed. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| English | 21 | 21 |
| French | 98 | 100 |
| Othoman | 9 | 7 |
| Tuniseen | 6 | 7 |
| Tripoleen | 5 | 5 |
| Sardinian | 153 | 146 |
| Spanish | 10 | 11 |
| Austrian | 15 | 15 |
| Neapolitan | 48 | 42 |
| Tuscan | 22 | 27 |
| Russian | 1 | 1 |
| Ionian | 1 | 0 |
| Greek | 6 | 7 |
| | <hr/> 395 | <hr/> 389 |

In this list, the Moorish coasting vessels are not included. It will, however, be seen, that England stands only fifth in the list, by the number of her vessels which trade with Tunis; and it must at the same time be borne in mind, that by far the greater part, if not the whole of the vessels which arrive, bearing the British colours, belong to Malta.

Copy of a letter addressed to me by the Duke of Rovigo, in answer to one which I had written to Mr. St. John, the agent and consul-general of England at Algiers, respecting the treatment I had experienced from the General commanding at Bona.

Alger, 29 Aôut, 1832.

My lord,

Je viens de recevoir de Monsieur St. John les pénibles détails de l'accueil que vous avez trouvé à Bône. J'avais déjà reçu du commissaire général de cette ville, à peu près, les mêmes renseignemens sur ce qui s'était passé lors de votre arrivée, et j'en avais été très affligé; je vous prie de le croire, je n'ai pas manqué d'en

écrire nettement ma façon de penser, au général commandant, parceque je trouve qu'aucune raison, même celle de sureté, qui n'a pas été alleguée, ne justifiait les procédés dont on a usé envers vous et votre charmante famille. Si les regrets qu'a laissés à Alger son trop court séjour, peuvent la dedommager de l'accueil qu'elle a rencontré à Bône, rien ne doit manquer à sa satisfaction. Je vous prie, mylord, de vouloir bien lui faire agréer mes excuses de la reception peu polie qu'elle a eue dans un des arrondissemens de mon commandement, et d'être persuadé ainsi qu'elle, du bonheur que je trouverais à saisir l'occasion de la lui faire oublier.

Soyez assez bon pour agréer de nouveau l'assurance de mes respects pour les dames, et de ma plus haute consideration pour vous.

(Signé) LE DUC DE ROVIGO.

Sir Grenville Temple.

INSCRIPTIONS.

1.

*On a Sarcophagus at
Susa.*

ET MATRI EI
VOTVM SVO
RVM DIGNI
SSIM . . .

2.

At Suleyman.
RVM ~~7~~ DORO . .

3.

At Nabel.

M AVRELIO M . . . ARNEN
SERANOCV AEDILES EI DD
SIGNATOQ PROVINCIA
AECRETAE CIVILI PA
TRONO TR PP

*On the Site of Neapolis, near the present town
of Nabel.*

4.

MS DD NN
RO CONSS MARI..
. NDICICVSI...
ARIVS RVSTICV..S
PRIMVS SECVNDO

5.

.. COELLIVS LAETI⁶ I
LAETVS EI
M. CAELIVS SYLLAE F
PACATVS AED
SVPERO VANTITATEM
EX MVLTIS REDACI MALI
RATANIA DE SVO EROGATA
PECVNIA POSVERVNT
L. D. D. D. D.

6.

MEMORIAEM NVMISI
CLODIANI DIC AVGVRI
HOMINI BONO OVIDIO
DENSIES IAM ENIOSV
AD REMVNERANDOS CV
RIAESCVRRE AEDILES
ME IN RENOVATO BEION
REMEIVS EI ANC STATV
AM IDEM CVRSV A PECVNI
A P . . . VER .

7.

IMP. CAESARI
M. AVRELIO KAR
. . . .
. . . .

8.

At Kurba—Curubis.

M . APPVLEIO
 P . SILIO . COS
 CN . DOMITIO
 MALCHIONI
 DVO VIR QVIN
 L . SERTORIVS . A A
 L . VITRVVIVS . ALEXAN
 AED
 PLVTEVM . PERPETV
 SCHOLASII . I
 . . OROLOGIV . .
 . . M . MVN . .
 . . P . .

9.

At Sidi Daood—Misua.

Q . MVCIVS . LEZ
 BIVS HIC SITVS
 EST VIXIT PIE
 ANNIS . LXXXXVIII .

10.

At Tunis, in the Capuchin Convent.

.
 .. MEXRESCR VAR ..
 .. XXVIII *ff* VI NXI ..
 .. ENCENTESIMARVMIDESTP ..
 .. MAE BYZACENAE FACIO SECVN ..
 .. CENTVNA AESTIVAS SECVNDVS ..
 .. MITIS NOMINETMV *ff* IIIIC ...
 .. MSACRAMIVS . . . NEMOTV ..
 .. SIMISTOR TS ..

11.

On a Column, forming the side of the gate of a private house. (Since I copied it, it has been injured by some Franks.)

. CAESAR
 . . . RVSMAXIMINVS . . .
 FELIX AVG GERMMAX SAR ..
 MAR MAX DACICVS MAX SAR ..
 MAX TRIB POTEST III IMP ..
 CIVIBVS VERVS MAXIMVS ..
 B . . SSIMVS CAES PRINCEP ..
 IVVENTVTIS GERMMAX ..
 MATMAKARTHAGINEM ..

VIAM A KARTHAGINE . .
 AD FINES NVMDIAE . .
 . . GIAEIONSAINCV . .
 . . APTAMADQVE . .
 . . RESTITVERVNT . .

LXX .

11. (a)

*On a pedestal or altar near the Jamaa es Saheb-
 taba.*

LIBERO PATRI

AVG .

SACRUM .

12.

At Kreesh el Wad.

. . HICI MAX FIL. DIVI M . ANTONINI PII . . . CEBR
 . . . ICIS . .
 . . MA SPQRT VIBLI LIBERIMIS

13.

LVSI FORTVNATIANI

AEDILES ET MVNE

RARAR . . TEM DVO VI

RV ET MVNARA

RIVS .

ACENSVIC ESCVRTIO

14.

| | |
|----------------------|------------|
| RUM REMPUBLICAE PIVS | D . N . |
| VIXIT ANNIS | .. FLAVIO |
| XXXXXXVI | .. VALERIO |
| HIS SIMPER IN PACE | .. INSTAN |

At Mjaz el Bab.

15.

.. VS IVLIVS SATVR ..
 .. IRIFIVS ATIFI PRIN ..

16.

D . M . S .
 ANNAEVVS . SA
 TVRNINVS . APPEL
 LIANVS . VIX . AN
 NIS . XXXI . H . S . E

17.

At Testoor.

.. . . . CIVIVM SVORVM ..
 .. ATVISMARMOREISNSEXSETO ..
 ... ETQMEMMIORVFO FORTV ..
 .. RVNT AD QVORVM REMVN ..
 .. ATRI EORVM ET CAECILIAE ..

18.

.. TRES IN FORO POSVIT
 .. PVBLICAS . AC .. TIS THIGN
 .. ADLECIT SOEC .. IBVS CCII
 .. A AREAI
 ... A . . V

19.

. . . O SARM
 . . AV ATIS
 ANTONINVS
 PIUS AVG . PART
 HICVS MAXI
 MVS BRITTANICVS
 MAXIMVS GER
 MANICVS MA
 XIMVS TRIB . . .
 CIAE POT . XIX
 COS . IIII . PP . RESTITVIT
 LXXI.

There is also a similar stone, with the number
 LXIX at the bottom.

20.

At Tunga.

M ANTONINI PII . FIL
 AVG ET CASTRORVM ET SE . .
 RVN THIGNICA DEVOTVM

21.

IMP . CAES DIVI MAG
 IVLIAE . . . AVG MATRE
 HERCVLEVN FRVGI .

22.

. . . VERO ALEXAN . .
 . . COLLAPSVM . .
 . . ASO . . IOA . . .

23.

CAERERI AVG SAC
 FABIVS CALCILIVS
 PRAETEXTATVS FIP

24.

. . MAXIM . .
 . . BLICA MVNIC . .

25.

At Tubursook.

. . M AVRELI SEVERI ALEXANDRI PII
 . . MO SENATVS ET PATRIAE
 . . LTIPLICATA PECVNIA FECIT
 . . DECVRIONIB. ET POPVLO

26. . . ET GYMNASIVM DEDIT

27. . . TORVMS . . XT . VSRVS . .

28. . . PROLIMCITATE DDD . N . .

29.

. . AT INSTAR TEMPI . .
 . . AEPVLAS VNIVE . .

30.

AEDEMOVAM L BALATIVS HONORAM
 BONI EALIAE VXORIS SVAE SS XX MIINEXT
 MVLTIPPLICATA PECVNIA EX COLVIII TOMNI
 REPER

31.

SALVIS DOMINIS NOSTRI KRISTIANISSIMIS
 ET INVICTISSIMIS IMPERATORIBVS
 IVSTINO ET SOFIA AVGVSTIS HANC MVNITIO-
 NEM
 TOMAS EXCELLENTISSIMVS PREFECTVS FELICI-
 TER AEDIFICAVIT

32.

OACILLI OCT PAPIRIVS
 IVS COVE PROCAN
 . . ONAT AVGGG NN
 . IENSIVM PROC
 RIS THEATRI POMP
 . ISCADVOCATO COD
 ARI STATIONIS HERED
 TIVM EI COHAERENTIVM . .
 LAVRENTIVM VICO AGVSTNORVM
 SACERDOTI LAVRENTIVM
 CAN . . . ATIVM RESP

MVNICIPI SEVERIANI

. . . NANLIR THIBBVRE

. PATRONO

33.

ACVTI

34.

. . GARA . .

35.

. . MAVI . .

At Dugga—Thugga.

36.

IMP CAES PLICINIO GALLIENO GER

MANICO PIO FELICI AVG . P . P . P . MAX

TRIB . P . XI . IMP . X . COS . IIII . DISICV PROCOS

RESP . COL . LICINIAE . SEPT . AVREL . ALEX .

THVGG . DIVOTANTA NVMINI MAIESTATI

OVETIVS .

37.

IMP . CAES . DIVI ANTONINI MAGN . .

M . AVRELIO SEVERO ALEXAND . . .

PONTIFICI MAXIMO TRIBVNICI . .

ET CASTRORVM ET SENATVS ET PA . .

L . I . VM LIBERV M THVGG A .

38.

. . . VII . IMP . CAES . D . .
 . . CI ANTONINI PII FELICIS . .
 . . SINIA HERMIONATISIM . .

39.

D . M . S .
 OPPIVS
 MACRINVS
 V . P . A . XXV

40.

IMP . CAES . DIVI AN . .
 PII FILIO DIVI SEPT . .
 MAVR FIL SEVERO AI . .
 . . I AVG . PP . PONTIFI . .

41.

IMP CAES DIVI
 NERVAE NEPOTI
 TRAIANI DACICI
 PARTHICI FIL TRAI
 NO HADRIANO AVG
 PONT . MAX . TRIBVN .
 POTESTATE COS . II . PP .
 CIVIT . THVGGA DD . PP .

42.

D . M . S .
 C . MATTI
 VS PVLLAI

ENV. BELLI

CVS. P. V. A. IV.

H. S. E.

43.

LIVIVS.FELIX CVPITIANVS MELLITVS HOC ME-
SOLAE

VM MIHI ET VIRJAE ROGATAE UXORI VIRISQUE
NOBIS

VIVIS POSTERITATIQUE NOSTRAE ET IN MEMO-
RIAM

CVPITI PATRIS ET VENVSTAE MIRIS OPTIMORVM
PARENTIVM INSTITUIT ET DEDJC.

DITRAHIS SERTACMIS ET AMORVM OBIATVORVM
TRISTIS INOPS CVRAVIS TE THALIAVENSI

NON MANVS IDALJA LASCIVIAT IMPROBA VIRGA
NICE LVAT ANTE TVOS LVCIDA PALLA PEDES

IVLIVS HOC FECI MILLJIVS QVIVOCOROIM

CVPITO PATRI MATRI VENVSTAEMIAE

ME POSVI CONSVGE MOMEM MIHI IVNCTA-
ROCATM

VISIT IN AETERNVM CONDITA FAMA LOCI

VIXIMVS AD SATIEM PIETATEM IMPII VT MVSAM
PRAESTITIMVS SVBOLEM FEMINEAM DVPLICEM
VOS QVOQVE QVI TEGITIS VERSVS ET FACIA
PROBATIS

DISCITE SIC VESTROS MERITOS ANCIRE PARENTES
VITEGLAERIA NEIX COLEREM TITVLOSQ RELIN-
QVAM

VIVO SVI HOC FACEREM TATA DEDERE MIHI
IVLIVS HOC PETO NVNC A TE DOMINATOR AVER-
NICVM

MORIAR MANIBVS VI JACEANT OSSA QUIETA
MIHI.

On the Temple at Dukka.

44.

IOVI OPTIMO NERVAE AVG SACRVM
. ERI AVG ARMENIA COR
. IMPLEX REGILLIANVS S. P. F.

45.

L. MARCIVS. SIMPLEX. ET. L. MAR
CIVS. SIMPLEX. REGILLIANVS. S. P. F.

Sepulchral Inscriptions.

46.

D. M. S.

CEFALO

NIVS

SPERTVS

P. V. A. LXXI

H. S. E

D. M. S.

CEPIA

FORTV

NATA

P. V. A. XIV

H. S. E.

47.

D. M. S.
 IVLIAIALLA
 PIA VIXIT AN
 NIS LXI
 H. S. E.

48.

D. M. S.
 Q.SALLUSTI
 VS ADIVTOR
 P.V.A.XCIII
 H. S. E.

On another Temple.

49.

... INIATA PAGVS ET ...
 ... OVI NOVAGINTA MILLBNMV ...

Among the inscriptions collected by me, some are in Punic, and some in characters unknown to me, but probably the old African; and as I have not had the opportunity of showing them to any persons conversant with those languages, I am unable not only to give a translation, but even to name the language to which some of them belong. Of these inscriptions, the only one I could even read, is that in Punic characters, marked in the annexed lithograph No.

50 ; this I read as follows ;—merely, however, giving the value of each Punic letter, and not attempting to force them into connected and intelligible words, (but of five of the characters I know nothing.)

חבית אהך בן מהי בן לך
הבן מתאבנס עבארת בן עבדתי די
שמד בן אהבן בד מהי בן לך
מכרה בן כדס כ
כחא ריתל כ כהמלודס
וברת מתהד מסבל ללדסן כא כ אתה
וכסנמ תבד כלנה ב בלל צררה בן בה

The inscription apparently relates to the genealogy of some person, for we often meet with a word, (see lithograph, *a*,) which evidently is equivalent to בן, “the son.” There are also several proper names. The only other words to which I have thought I could attach a meaning, are those marked in the lithograph *b* to *q*. These I would translate “*to you*”—“*she passed*”—“*my servant*.” (a Chaldaic inflexion)—“*he destroyed*,” or “*overthrew*,”—(or

if read with a final R instead of a D, “ *he kept,*” or “ *watched*”)—“ *the son of our love*”—“ *like those*”—“ *and the daughter,*” — (from Chaldaic)—“ *a burden*”—“ *to bring forth*”—“ *you*”—“ *he strengthened*”—“ *all of us*”—“ *confusion*”—“ *Tyre ;*” (a Chaldaic inflection) — and “ *that.*” As however I have never paid much attention to this branch of study, I leave to the learned the task of deciphering the inscription.

At Ejah. Agbiensia.

52.

MAGNIS INVICTIS DDDD. NNNN. DIOCLETIA..
 MAXIMIANO PERPETVVS AVGG ET
 CONSTANT MAXIMIANO NOBB CAESARIBVS
 RESPVBLICA MVNICIPII AGBIENSIVM DIDICANTI
 M IVL PROCONS . . . PA MAIESTATE FORVM
 DICATO.

53.

. . LIANI ET MAXIMINIANI FI. .

54.

EX TESTAMENTO OC . .

55.

. . . . IODI SEPTIMIAE BINI CAES . .

56.

D. M. S.
 OMORASIVS.FE
 LICIANUS.ANNI
 ANVS.P.V.A.L.
 H. S. E.
 VXOR MARITO
 AMANTISSIMO
 IVVODII

57.

D. M. S.
 CAECILIA
 FORTVNA
 TA.P.V.A.N.
 LXXXII
 H. S. E.

58.

D. M. S.
 MINNVS
 IVSTUS
 P.V.AN.XXV
 H. S. E.

59.

D. M. S.
 CASSINITIO
 HONORATI
 .VICTORIA.P.V.
 A.LXII. H.S.E.

60.

MACIR IM
 ILCONIS AB
 DISMVNES
 EDO....A.LXX
 H. S. E.

61.

. . . . SACR
 . . . ARTINIVS
 VARIVS. D.E.S.
 FECIT

At El Khimah.

62.

... PRINCIPVM IVVENTVT... PO...

... NA PROVISIONE VNA CVM ABSIDVS ET P.

63.

.. ATRIS CASTRO ..

64.

... OI DIVI MAGNI ANTO ..

65.

. EDMN ..

.. PRINCIPI ..

.. SVA PECV ..

.. PECVNIA SV ..

66.

.. MAGN ..

.. IAE ..

.. C .. ARI ROMAN ..

.. NI ET LAV ..

67.

D. M. S.
 GAMV
 LLIVS
 DONA
 TIAN
 VS.P.V.
 ANNIS
 S.XXII
 M.III.D
 . . . V.
 H. S. E

D.M.S

A MVLLI
 A...CIO
 RINO.P.V
 ANNIS
 XV.D.II.
 H.S.E

68.

D.M.S.

M.ANTONIVS
 FAVSTIANVS
 NEPOS PIE
 VIX.ANNIS
 XLIIII.M.VII.
 D.XV.H.S.E

69.

M.A . . .
 MARIN . .
 P
 FILIP.LXVIII
 PATRI TRISTAM
 . . IS SIM . .

70.

D. M. S

MIVNIVS V. . .
 . . . ORMACVIA
 . . S. P. V. A. V.
 . . AS . .

71.

.
 TVRNIA
 TORNIANA
 V.A.LIII
 H. S. E.

72.

D. M. S.

AELIA GAILET
 TA.PIE.V.A
 XXXIII. M.
 IIII
 H. S. E.

73.

D. M. S.
C. COSCONI
VS. VIC
TOR
P. V. A.
H. S. E.

74.

T. ENNIVS
GRATVS
V. AN. L. H. D
E .

75.

D. M. S.
P. DOMITIVS
BRVTIVS
V. A. LXXIII

At Ghabs.

76.

IMP CAES
TIE AVG
POT
LACPREN . .
PRO COS . . .
EPVLON . . .
EX CAS . . .
NIS TAC . . .
ENDAI . . .
LEG. III . . .

77.

. . . O PROCOS . .
. . . ST TESTAMENTO . .
. . . IPENSAE OPERI . .

C I X

Another, (No. 78,) is given in the lithograph.

At Telemeen.

79.

SEX . COCCEIO VIBIANO
 PRO COS PROVINCEAE AF .
 PATRONO . . M . DD . PP.

On the Rocks near Keerez.

80

MA . DDS : LACVS PPO
 CONSACRATIO

81.

SILVANO
 MERCVRIO

At Ghafsah.

| 82. | 83. | 84. |
|----------------|------------|------------------|
| IMP CAES | D.M.S | ...PERIT.DD..... |
| M.AVRELIVS | CAES I... | ..PLIFICARE.RE.. |
| ANTONINVS | FRON.... | ..SOPIBUS CONS.. |
| PIVS AVGVSTVS | VN.XXV | |
| PART.MAX. | CVREA BIIS | |
| BRIT.MAX.GERM. | PVEINIO.. | |
| MAX.TRIE.POT. | | |
| XVIII.CONS.... | FRATRI PS | |
| RESTIT.... | O.T.B.O. | |

85.

DIIS MANIB. D.M.S.
 AEL ORI VLPA
 TVNETA SIVS . . VI
 VIXIT .NNIS XLI ANNI
 XXXXV.OBIIT . . . XXXII CVR
 MERITI FRIGERVNT
 IVS FEC XI
 GIVL VS ET CIV
 IVS CONVLEO LEORTIS
 ET DVLCIS CIV

Another found at Ghafsah, (No. 86,) is lithographed.

87.

..TEMPORIB.PIIS.SITO

..NEMEX CELLE III

..MVRI FELICIS...SI

88.*

..AQVAE..

..VNIV.. ..AFEC ..

..SACRVM ..

..SVA PECV..

..CAVIT..

..IMP. III. SS ..

At Feriana.

89.

.

. . . ANTONI

NVS PIVS AVG

PARTIC . MAX . BRIT

MAX . GERM . MAX

TRIB . POT . . . IX

. III

.

* No. 88 is broken into several pieces, and the words did not perhaps stand originally in the order I have placed them. In this I was solely guided by the shape of the fragments.

At Boo-daorokho.

90.

DIS MANIBUS HEXI
 LVS . F . L . ANTONIVS
 MARCHIAMVS MI
 LEO VIXIT ANNIS
 XXXXII . M X
 PIA MATER . . .
 . . . REND . . .

91.

VSSVCION
 ROCOSCVI
 ER TYRANNV
 ET VICINOS

At or near Ayedrah.

92.

IMP . CAES . L . SEPTIMIO . SEVERO . PERTINACI .
 AVG . P . M .
 TRIB . POT . III . IMP . V . COS . II . P . P . PAR-
 THICO ARA
 BICO . ET . PARTHICO . AZIABENICO . DD . PP .

93.

IMP. CAES. L. SE . . .

.

. . MP

. . . PP

94.

D. M. S.

AVFIDIUS

MARIUS

CASTVLVS

VIX . AN . XXV

H. S. E.,

. PATER PIVS

EREXIT

95.

.

QUIR MARCELLV

VIX . AN . XXXIII

. S

. . . . ERETACE

SATVRNINA


L. CORNELJ. VERRIS

VIX . AN . XX

H. S. E.

96.

D. M. S

P. RVTILIVS. P. F.  VIR VITALIS

VIX . ANN . XXXVIII

H. S. E.

.

97.

. PALLAIX . .

98.

SI  X . .

99.

DIS MANIB SACR
 L . CAELIVS . EPICVRVS PIVS
 VIX . ANN . XXXII . MEN . VI
 H . S . E .
 P . CAELIVS . NVMISIANVS
 FRATRI OPTIMO

100.

D . M . S
 MANILIA RVFI
 NA VIXIT . AN
 NIS . XXXXV

101.

D . M . S
 FLAVIA SECVRE
 Q . VIXIT . ANNIS . XVIII
 HIC SITVS

102.


M . CAELIVS
 P . F ARN
 QVADRATVS
 VIX . AN . L .
 H . S . E .

103.

DIS . M .
 SAC
 VESTA . ISEI
 CA . VIXIT
 AN . XVIII
 MEN DVO . D . XIV .
 MATER . H . S . E .

At Thala.

104.

SALVIS . ET . IMPERANTI
 BVS . DD . NN . DIOCLETIANO
 ET . MAXIMINIO . INV . AVG .
 DAMVLIEX . VICTOR N  FI . P . P .
 EX LIBERALITATIS VAPORTC D . SE .

105.

BERECB
 ALYVRI
 VIXIT . AN . .
 H . S . E .

At Kazareen (Scillitana.)

106.

MILITAVIT . L . ANNIS . IV . IN . LEG . III . A
 LABRAR . TESSER . OPTIO . SIGNIF
 FACTVS . EX . SVFFRAGIO . LEG . IV .
 MILITAVIT *q* LEG . II . FAL . *q* LEG . VII .
q LEG . I . MIL . *q* LEG X . GEM . *q* LEG II .

q LEG III . *q* AVG . GALL . *q* LEG XXX . VIP .
q LEG . VI . VIC . *q* LEG . III . CYR . *q* LEG XV
 APOL

q LEG . II . PAR . *q* LEG . I . ADIVTRICIS
 CONSECVTVS . OB . VIRTVTEM .
 IN EXPEDITIONEM . PARTHICAM .
 CORONAM . MVRALEM . VALLAREM .
 TORQVES ET . PHALARES . EGIT IN .
 DIEM . OPERIS . PERFECTI . ANNOS . LXXX.
 SIBI . ET .

CLAVDIAE . MARCIAE . CAPITOLINAE .
 CONIVGI . KARISSIMAE . QVAE . AGIT .
 IN DIEM . OPERIS . PERFECTI .
 ANNOS . LXV . ET .

M . PETRONIO . FORTVNATO . FILIO .
 MILITAVIT . ANN . VI . *q* LEG . XVIII . PRIMIG.
 LEG . II . AVG . VIXIT . ANN . XXXV .
 CVI FORTVNATUS . ET . MARCIA . PARENTES .
 KARISSIMO . MEMORIAM . FECERVNT .

107.

TVNISCAS QVANTIS VITA . . . EDVXERIT ANNIS
 AME NON DISCES TITVLV . . . BITAEIA DICAT
 VOCI PRAEPOSITVS NO . . . EO VIDE SVPERIESTAT
 INDE TIBI SI FORTE LIBI . . . RCVRRERE CVNCTA
 ASPICE DICEMVS OV CEMOLES

108.

M. FLAVIVS SE

CVNDVS FILIVS

FECIT

I. FLAVIO SECVN

DO PATRITIO

VIXIT. ANN. CXII. H. S. E.

FLAVIAE VRBANAЕ

MATRI PIAE VIX.

ANN. CV. H. S. E.

ET SECVNDÆ SO

RORI. V. A. XXII. H. S. E.

ET MARCELLO FRA

TRI. P. V. A. XX. H. S. E.

HI. MARTIALI FRATR.

PATILA. XII. V. A. XXXV. H. S. E.

FL. SPERATAE SORO

RI. P. V. A. XXXVIII. H. S. E.

AEMILIAE. SEX. FIL.

PACATAE VXORI. PIAE

FLAMINICAE PERP.

VIX. AN. LIII. H. S. E.

TELAVIVS TEILIVS

PAP SECVNDVS IPSE

FLAMEN. PERP. VIX.

AN. LX. H. S. E.

FL. T. FILIAE PACATAE FLA
MINICAE. PERP. COL. THE
LEPT. FILIAE N. LIBERAM
TER. STATVAM POSVIT.
V. A. XV. M. X. H.S.E.
. . . FRAT. ET SECVNDI
VXOR PIA VIX. AN. LXXXVIII. H.S.E.

109.

F. FAVSTINA
PIA. VIX. AN.
XXXVII. H.S.E.
TI. FL. FAVSTINVS
ET FL. VICTORIA
PARENTES PO
SVERVNT.

110.

FL. LIBERAS PIA
VIX. AN. XV.
T. FL. FAVSTINVS ET
FL. VICTORIA.
PARENTES PO
SVERVNT. H.S.E.

111.

. . . . VSQ AE
RARI DECVRIO
COLT ET PIVS
VIX. AN. XXXVI
H. S. E.
T. FL. FAVSTINVS
FL. VICTORIA
PARENTES POSV
ERVNT.

112.

Sint licet exiguæ fugientia tempore vitæ
Parvaque raptorum cito transeat hora
dierum

Mergat et Elisiis mortalia corpora terris
Assidue rapto Lachesis male conscia penso
Jam tamen juvena est blandæ rationis
imago

Per quam proiaios homines in tempore fi..
Longior excipiat memoratio multo servit
Secum per titulos mansuris fortius annis
Ecce recens pietas omni placitura favore
Ingentem famæ numerum cum laude me-
riur

Exemplo jam plena novo quam Flavius alto
More secundus agens patrio signavit ho-
nore

Quis non jam pronis animi virtutibus
ad

Quis non hoc miretur opus eusaso videndo
Divitias si cupeat invios secernere census
Per quos etherias surgunt monimenta per
aura

Hæc est fortuna Æmilius audenda facultas
Sic sibi perpetuas faciunt impendia sedes
Sic immortales scit habere pecuniam
mores

Æterno quotiens stabilis beneficii urusu
Viderit ille juror nimio qui ducit urauro
Quem trahit argenti venalis sanguine candor

Viderit et fusæ vanis in amoribus errans
Gloria luxuria peregrinas quærere magno
Qua dedicit vestes gemmas nitore placentes

Aut ab aer vitreo venientia munera fluctu
Quam Lædunt gentes vario certamina
nerum

Græcia cum pueris Hispania pallados usu
Venatu Libyæ tellus orientis amono
Ægyptos phariis levitatibus artibus actis
Gallia semper ovans dives Campania vino
Hæc cito deficiunt et habent breve munus
amoris

Momentis damnatas vis set si quis ad
omnes

Respiciat vitæ casus hominemque labore

Metiri brevità sua tunc credere discit
Nila lituim elius fieri nisi viribus ævi
Quot possit durare diu sub honore deorum
Nunc ego non dubitem tacitis Acheronte
sin umbris

Si post fata manent sensus gaudere parentem

Sæpe secunde tuum reliquas et spernere
turmas

Quod sciat hic tantam faciem esse sepulchr

Consensus lapidum sic de radice levatos
In me . . scrivisse gradus ut et anguius
omnis

Sic quas imollite ductus fit stamini ceræ
Mobilibus signis hilaris sculptura . . vatur
Ei licet æsidue probet et os vaga turba . .
opis

Lucentes si upeat pariter pendere columnas

Ovit cum militiæ titulos ipsum oparentem
Numinibus dederis hæc gaudia sæpe vicentem

Quæ quondam dedit ipse jocondum m . . .
c . .

Multa creat primasque cupit componere

. . . . s

Et nemus exornat revocatis sæpius undis

Permittant mihi fata ioqu octisq
timendæ

Regnator Stygius sic immortalis habere

Jam debit pater ecce tuus ditisque retigit

Tristem deservisse domum dum tempore
toto

Mavolt hæc monumenta si qui scriptisq
per ævola

. . vere nominibus solitis insister elucis

Adsidue patrias hinc cernere dulciter arces

Quosq dedit natis prope semper habere
parentes

Forsitan hæc multi vano sermone ferentes

Venturam citius dicant præsacia mortis

Si quis dum vivit ponat monimenta futuris

Temporibus mihi non tales sunt pectore
sensūs

Set puto securos fieri quicumque parari

Æternam volvere domum certoque rigore

Numquam lapsuros vitæ defigere muros

Fatis circa via est neq se per stamina mutat

Atropos vi primo cœpit decurrere filo
Crede secunde mihi pensatos ibis in annos
Set securus eris set toto pectore divis
Dum nulli gravis esse potes nec lena labore
Testamenta facis tuus hoc dum non timet
heres

Ut sic ædificet jam nunc quodcunque re-
linques

Totum perveniet tua quo volet ire voluntas
Sed revocat me cura operis celsiq; decores
Stat sub imis honor vicinaq; nubila pulsat
Et solis metitur iter si jungere montes
Forte velint oculi vincuntur in ordine
colles

Si videas campos infra jacet abdita tellus
Non sic Romuleas exire colossos in arces
Dicitur aut circi medias obeliscus in auras
Nec sic sistri ceri demonstrat per via Nili
Dum sua perspicuis aperit pharos æquora
flamis

Quid non docta facit pietas lapis ecce fo-
ratus

Luminibus multishortatur currere blandas

Intus apes et cerineos componere nidos
Ut semper domus hæc thymbræo nectare
dulcis

Sudet floris apos dum dant nova mella li-
quores

Huc iterum pietas venerandas erige mentes
Et mea quo nosti carmine more fove
Ecce secundus adest iterum qui pectore
sancto

Non moninenta patri sed nova templa dedit
Quo nunc Calliope gemino me limite cogis
Quas jam transegi rursus adire vias
Nempe fuit nobis operis descriptio magni
Diximus et junctis saxa potita locis
Circuitus nemorum currentes dulciter
undas

Atque reportant mella frequenter apes
Hoc tamen hoc solum nostræ puto defuit
arti

Dum cadis ad multos ebria musa locos
In summo tremulas galli non diximus alas
Altior extrema qui puto nube volat
Cujus si membris vocem natura dedisset

Cogiret hic omnis surgere mane dios
 Etiam nominibus signantur limina certis
 Cernitur et titulis credula vita suis
 Opto secunde geras multos feliciter annos
 Et quæ fecisti tu monimenta legas.

113.

COLONIÆ SCILLITANÆ

Q. MANLIVS FELIX. C. FILIVS PAPIRIVS RECEPTVS
 POST ALIA ARCVN QVOQVE CVM INSIGNIBVS CO-
 LONIAE
 SOLITA IN PATRIAM LIBERALITATE EREXIT OB
 CVIVS DEDICATIONEM DECVRIONIBVS SPORTVLAS
 CVRIIS EPVLATICVM

114.

CLEMENTIA TEMPORIS ET VIRTUTE
 DIVINA DD. NN. CONSTANTINI ET DECIMINVC
 SEMP AVG ORNAMENTA LIBERTA RESTITVTA ET
 VETERA CIVI
 TATIS INSIGNA CVRANTE CELONIO APRONIANO CX A
 PATRO CIVITATIS

At Sbeitlah (Sufetula.)

115.

..... IVI NI
 ... DIV... RVE PRONE ... R
 .. INO ... BRIT MAX II. PP.

116.

M. ANTONI
 NI. AVG. I...
 P.P. F. DD. PP.

117.

DD. N. MAX
 INVIC .. SA... EM.. E CONSTANTIO.. MAXIMIANO
 BISSIMIS CVSTOS
 STIC ... PP ... VIN . SVA VTO

118.

Q. FABIO SA
 TVRNINO HONO
 RATIANO SACERDO
 TI DEI PATRI OB IN
 NOCENTE ACTV INV
 .. MVE . II. VIR ATV
 ... II FLAVIANI
 VERSAT

119.

M. AELIO AV
 RELLIO VERO
 CAES . COS . II
 IMI ... AESIAE
 L HADRIANI
 ANTONINI AVG
 PII. PP. F. DD. PP.

120.

L.IVLIO IE
 . . VIT. . EE
 SA
 DONA

121.

VA ANISPA

122.

SERVLAE
 NOVELLAE
 POTITIANAE
 C. I.
 SE RVAEII
 E VICINIVS ET
 VACVIVS
 LIBB.

At Esbeebah.

123.

D. M. S.
 LONGINIA
 ASIVLA
 V . A
 VIII

124.

AETERNITATI

 DD. PP.

*Another from Esbeebah, (No. 125,) may be seen
in the Lithographed plate.*

At Muhdhar Waled Ayar.

126.

IMP. CAESARI DIVI NERVAE NERVAE TRAIANO
OPTIMO AVG GERMANICO PARTHICO. P. M.
..... OTEST. XX. IMP. XII. COS. VI.....
..... VSTIN OS .. DEDIC. DD. PP.

127.

IMP. CAESARI DIVI HADRI
ANIE DIVI TRAIAN PARTHI
CIN DIVI NERVAE PRON
LAELIO HADRIANO AN
TONINO AVG. PIO PONT. MAX.
TRIB POT. XX. IMP. II. COS. IIII. PP.
.....
.....
..... OR HON. RAE FEC
..... OR
.....

128.

IVLIO PROCVLO FORTVNATIANO PATER

FILIO MEMORIAE TITVLVM SIBI EREDEO REDDE-
 DIT
 IN ANNIS VIGINTI DVOBVS QVOS PARCAE PRAE-
 FINIERANT EDITO
 IN NVMERIS VITAE LAVDIBVS OMNEM AETATEM
 REDDIDIT
 NAM PVER PVBERTATIS EXEMPLA OPTVMA BENE
 VIVENDO DEDIT
 PVBERTATIS INITIA IVVENILI CORDE EDEDIT
 IVVENTVTIS VITAM MAXVMA EXORNAVIT GLORIA
 SIC NAMQVE VTI NEXI SVO TEMPORE MVLTIS
 ANNIS VIXERIT
 PVER INGENIO VALIDVS PVBES PVDICVS IVVENIS
 ORATOR FVIT
 ET PVBLICAS AVRES TOGATVS STVDIIS DELECTA-
 VIT SVIS
 IN PARVO ITAQUE VITA M LAVDIBVS
 IN QVE ISTO PATRIO IVVEN VI SENIX
 PERFETVA QVIESCIT REQVIE CONDITO
 RATO SPIRITV
 PALLIAE SATVRNINAE IVLIVS MAXIMVS QVAN-
 DAM SVAE
 HANC OPERI STRVEM DICAUIT SEMPER VI HA-
 BERET MVNERI
 SIMVLQVE MEMORIAM PIAE CONIVGIS . . .

129.

MIVI MAXI . FLAV .

130.

GIVL . FOR .

131.

PAL . SAT .

132.

VICTO .

For No. 133, see Lithograph.

134.

COCCLIAE

BASSVLAE

NVMISIAE

PROCVLAE

M MVNAT

POPILIA

NI . DD .

135.

D . M . S .

POMPE

IVS CER

CADIO IN

PACE VIX

ANNIS XV

SEV .

136.

DIS . MANIB . SACR .

Q . IVLIVS FELIX PIE . VIX .

ANNIS . IX . H . S . F .

137.

. . RAIANI PARTH ET D . .

138.

L . VICTRIVS II .

POLYBIUS PIVS

VIX . ANN . XXV .

H . S . E .

139.

AVRELIA A . . .

140.

C. VERRIVS ROGATVS Q . QVINTILI FIL . FL . PP.

—
III. VIR

OMNIBVS HONORIB. FVNCTVS PIE VIX .

AN . LXV.

H . S . E.

*On the Mausoleum upon the hill above
Maghrawah.*

141.

. . . IVI ACIARIAIVVSI . IVIR QQ

. . VIVVS MIHI POSTERISQVE MEIS FECT.

141. (a)

T . SIA

FIDV XX

For No. 142, from Maghrawah, see Lithograph.

143.

At Lheys.

. . . ONSVLATVS AVRELIVS . . .

144.

.

M . IVLIVS . LAETVS

.

At Zamfoor—Assura.

145.

DIVO OPTIMO SEVERO PIO AVG ARAB

ABIARI MAX.

ET IMP. CAESARI AVRELIO ANTONINO PIO AVG.

FELICI PART. MAX.

BRIT. MAX. GERM. MAX. PONT. MAX. FIL. TRIB.

POT. XVIII. IMP. III.

COS. IIII. PP. PROCOS. OPTIMO MAXIMOQVE

PRINCIPI ET

IVLIAE DOMNAE A CI AVG. MATRI

AVG. ET CASTRORVM ET SENATV

ET PATRIA I DIVIS TVERI AVG PII Q

OLIVI ASSVRA DEVOTA NVMINI

. OTV D D D P

146.

PROTOGENIA

GIVLI SATVR

NINA GALICIA

NI SER. P. V.

AN. XXV

147.

D . M . S .

HERENN

IA DONAT

VIA. P. V. A.

XXIIII. H. S.

At Lorbis.

148.

DIVO
ANTONINO
CAESAR
COLONIA
AELIA
AUG. LARES

149.

Q. VALERIUS
Q. LEPAPHIRA
V. ANN. LXX
H. S. EST.

150.

.. ANO AVG . . .
.. PP. IMP. VI.
.. I . PONT . SOD .
... SCVS . COE . .

151.

.. CLEMENTISSIMI PRINCIPES
... RVM COGNITIONVM CVM FABIANO VCLEGA-
TO SVO CVRANTE . . . CILIORO

152.

.. PETRONIO PACIBOVIC PRO . . .
.. E VICENTIBVS DECORATV . .
.. PVBLICES INSIGNI CONSPECTV . .

153.

IMP. CAES.
M. AVRELIVS
ANTONINVS PIVS
MAX. AVGVSTVS
ARTIFIC. MAX. ERIT.

154.

DIVI NERVAE NEPOS
DIVI TRAIANI PARTHI
. NVS HADRIAN
.

155.

. . DEVM AVG . . .
. . MAGNAE DEV . .

156.

LAETIT . .

At El Kaf.

157.

HERCVLE SACRVM
M. TVTICIVS PROCVLVS PROCVRATOR AVGVSTI
SVA PECVNIA FECIT

158.

VICTORI
CENTVRIONI
LEGIONARIO
EX EQVITE ROMANO
OB MVNIFICENTAM
ORDO SICCENSIVM
CIVI ET
CONDECVRIONI
DD. PP.

159.

.
 FAVSTINVS SATVRNINVS
 OMALIB HONORIB FVNCTVS
 IVSTO VIRO OB NOSTIS
 MAM OMNIBVS IN SE BONI
 TATEMQVA IMP PERPET.
 VM EST RESERVAT

160.

D . M . S .
 IVLIO CNEIO . . .
 NO . . . OMANOQVE
 . . RNIO VIXIT ANNIS
 XVII . . . FORTVNIA
 TVS SARMORTA
 NVS SVBERNIVS
 . . NOM VII SAT
 VRNINA PARENTES
 LOCVS DATVS A
 . . . NVARIO
 PARENTES . . .

161.

D . M . S .
 AVATIA
 VICTOR
 IA OVIT
 MONNA
 VOCITAE
 VIX . ANNIS . XX .

162.

D . M . S

CLONVSII

PIRA PIVS VIX

IT ANNIS

.

163.

D . M . S .

C . IVLIVS SA

TVRNINVS

VIX . AN . IIII

164.

AQVILTAE SEX FIL SALVIANILLAE

AOR . . . VRIN . . . IAVILLIQUA

. . . ORATI

. . . ATICA . . AVRINATIO

. . . VIO . . AFII POMP

. . O AVINIO . . VA

Q IVIR DRAIONI R

. . . CII . . . O PARVI

165.

IVLIA L. F.

LVPVLA

VIX . ANNIS

IIII . H . S . E.

166.

D . M . S .

L. MVNATIVS TES

SIANVS PI

VS VIXIT AN

NIS . LXXXXVII

H . S . D .

167.

D . M . S .
 CERVCIUS SERV
 SABINIANVS
 QVI VIXIT ANNIS
 XVI
 H . S . E .

169.

MELAVIO
 MESABARRO
 VETVR . . BVE
 OC OCO
 PRO . . . ERI

171.

D . M . S .
 NEMONIA
 QVINTINA
 VIX . ANNIS
 LXXXXV.
 H . S . E

168.

D . M . S .
 L . IVLIVS M . F
 QVITORVI
 NVS MARI
 ANVS VIX
 ANN. XXV.
 H . S . E

170.

D . M . S .
 TAVIANI
 . . . MIS
 . . OR FILI
 . . S VIXIT
 ANNIS
 XXI . M . VI.
 H . S . E

172.

PORTAE NOVAE
 SACRVM EX VISV
 . . . S . . MIN
 FECIT

173.

MVCIA . . . N AERE DVCI AVG . . .
 VICTO
 RIA . . .

174.

175.

. . TO PORTICVM AR . .
 . . E TEMPORUM D . .
 . . EAEFR . .
 . . VDIN . .

On the Mausoleum at Hanoot el Hajam.

176.

D . M . S.

M . CORNELIVS RVFVS VIXIT AN . . LV .

At Sidi Abd-er-rubbu.

177.

. . . A CVMQV . . .
 . . VAE PROMISERAT . .
 . . TIONEM MVSTITANIS . .
 . . DEDICAVIT DATIS . .
 . . SIS PO . . ARIBVS . .

178.

. . . O COEPIT ET . .
 . . GYMNASIO VNIV . .

Mile Stones near Sidi Boo-ateelah.

179.

IMP. CAES
 GIVLIUS VERVS M
 AXIMIANVS PIVS FEL
 AVG. GERM. MAX
 SARM. MAX. DACI
 CVS MAX PONTIF.
 —
 MAX. T. P. III IMP. V. ET
 GIVLIUS VERVS MAXI
 MVS NOBIL. CAES. PR.
 IVVENTVTIS GERMAN
 SARM. MAX. DAC. MAX.
 VIAM A KARTHAG . .

180.

CAESAR
 M. AVRELIO
 PROBO PIO
 FELICI AVG
 PONTIF MA
 XIMO TRIB.



181.

.

AUG. PONT. MAX. TRIB.

POT. VII. COS. IIII

VIAM A KARTHAGINE

HILVESTEM STRAV

PIRIECIII AVG

.

*No. 182, an Inscription found at Jerbeh, is
given in the Lithograph.*

Many of the inscriptions will appear to the reader either to be written in very bad Latin, or to have been carelessly copied. I, however, beg to assert, that I copied them with the greatest attention, and in many instances, where, by changing merely one or two letters, I could have made a line intelligible, I have preferred giving them as they appeared to me, in preference to substituting others on conjecture. Some assemblages of the letters, however, defy all interpretation.

G. T. T.

TABLE OF THE COINS OF TUNIS.

| Arabic Name. | European Name. | Value. |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| فلس الرقيق | Bourbeen. | 6 = 1 Bourbe. |
| فلس | Bourbe. | 2 = 1 Aspre. |
| ناصرري | Aspre. | $3\frac{1}{4}$ = 1 Karoob. |
| خروبه | Karooba | 16 = 1 Piastre. |
| ربال | Piastre. | $5\frac{3}{4}$ = 1 Mahboob. |

The first three are of copper, the two next of silver, and the mahboob of gold. Accounts are kept in piastres and karoobs. When I was at Tunis, I received twenty-three piastres for one pound. The Spanish dollar is worth five piastres. A mahboob of accounts is valued at only four and a-half piastres.

The *measures of length* are the draas, or peeks.

| | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|-----------------|
| الذراع الهندية | = | 26.500 | English inches. |
| التركي .. | = | 25.079 | — — |
| العربي .. | = | 19.225 | — — |

The first is employed for cloth and woollen, the second for silk and thread, and the third for linen and cotton.

Weights.

| | | | | |
|---------|-------|---|---------|-----------------|
| Rotolos | عطاري | = | 7822.55 | English grains. |
| | سوتي | = | 8772.07 | — — |
| | خضاري | = | 9868.05 | — — |

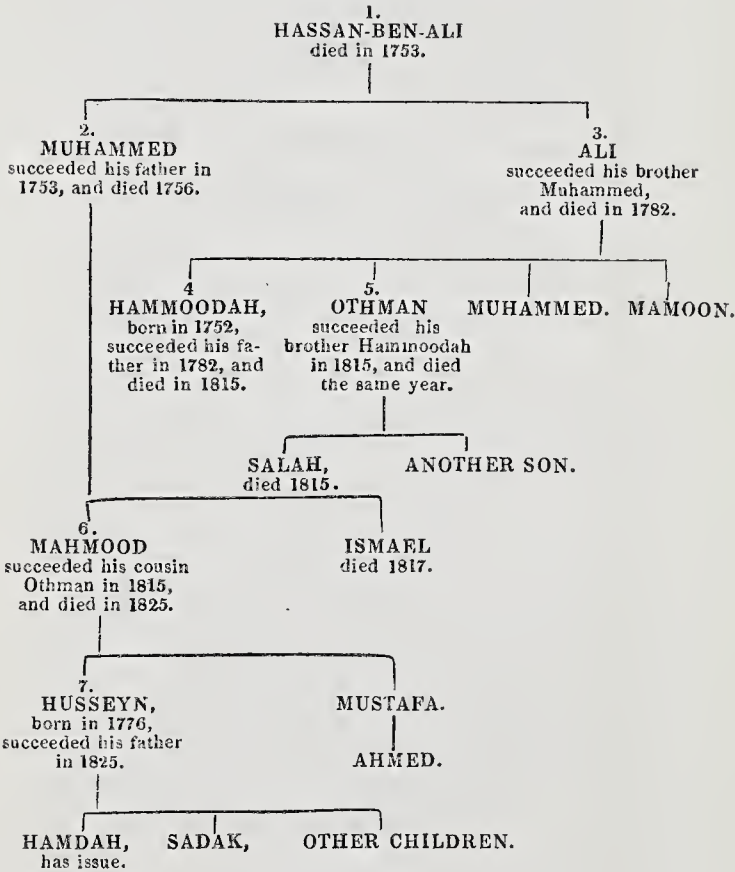
Measures of Capacity.

| | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---|---|------|---------|
| Saa | صاع | 12 | = | 1 | ويبه | Weybah. |
| | — | 192 | = | 1 | قفيز | Kafeez. |

The saa is equal to 4.548 English imperial pints; one mettal, the measure used for oil, is equal to sixteen saa.

These are the different weights and measures used at Tunis, but in many parts of the Regency they vary very much; for example, one hundred mettals of Tunis are equal to only ninety-one of Benzart, eighty-three and one-third of Misteer, eighty of Susa, seventy-seven of Mahadeah, seventy-two and three-fourths of Sfakkus, and seventy-one and one-half of Suleyman.

GENEALOGY OF THE REIGNING FAMILY OF TUNIS.



الوكيان فهو انكسر في بحر حيد الفسار
عربا الى مصر والحق الى مصر فاما انكسر لك نعيم
نصا منكرين

No. 2.

الحب يا حيا والى
الحب يا حيا

No. 3

البلد ضرب علبيا وحق
في القلا والخيار كنزها
نحننا

POINTS OF THE COMPASS.

| <i>English.</i> | | <i>Arabic.</i> | |
|-----------------|---|----------------|-------------|
| N. | — | سماوي | — Smaooooi. |
| N.E. | — | براني | — Berani. |
| E. | | الشرقي | — Esherki. |
| S.E. | — | شلوك | — Shelook. |
| S. | — | قبلي | — Kibli. |
| S.W. | — | لبش | — Lebash. |
| W. | — | الغربي | — Elghurbi. |
| N.W. | — | شرش | — Shirsh. |

In one of the lithographed plates of this work, are given some specimens of Arabic writing from Barbary.

The first is a list of the names of places in the neighbourhood of Ghafsah, written at my request, by the Sheikh, to enable me to spell them according to the correct orthography.

The other two were little notes, written to warn me of the danger I should incur by remaining too late at Sbeitlah.

These specimens are sufficient to show how great a difference there is, between the eastern and western mode of writing.

THE END.

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Notwithstanding every possible care, several typographical errors are to be found, especially in the Oriental words.

